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ORGANIZING MAIN JOB OF FARM BOARD

Carrying Out Provisions of Agricultural Marketing Act Only Beginning

COLLECTIVE ACTION HELD FARMERS' NEED

Acreage Reduction Recommended in Only Two Crops, Wheat and Cotton

As a contribution to the solution of the ever-present farm problem, a number of experts have kindly prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *six articles discussing these questions:*

How is farm relief working out? What lessons have been learned from the experience of the Federal Farm Board? What is the outlook now for the farmer of the future?

Following is the first article.

By ALEXANDER LEGGE
Chairman of United States Federal Farm Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The Federal Farm Board considers that it has made a good beginning in working out the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, but it is only a beginning.

The board has been in existence approximately 16 months and this is too short a period to do more than make a start in the solution of the complex problems that face the American farmer. The board is charged with the weighty responsibility of taking the lead in meeting the farmers' difficulties and this it has done, but the eventual removal of these difficulties must depend largely upon the farmers themselves.

In its own share of the task the board must have, and to an encouraging degree is securing, the cooperation both of individual and organized farmers, of trade groups and associations, and, in addition, of the various federal agencies in touch with the farm situation.

The Agricultural Marketing Act, in a declaration of policy, states that the purpose of Congress is "To protect, control and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products." It proposed four specific means to arrive at this end:

1. By minimizing speculation.
2. By preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.
3. By encouraging the organizers and producers to enter effective associations; and
4. By preventing and controlling surpluses through orderly production and distribution.

In passing the law, Congress made clear that it believed the solution to the problem was in better organization for collective action among farm producers. The farm board was in-

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Britain Awaits French Action on Naval Treaty

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The talk of ratification of the London Naval Treaty by France without waiting for Italy finds Britain waiting for light as to whether it is proposed merely to adhere to Parts 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the treaty or to add an annex giving precise figures of tonnage as the British, Americans and Japanese have done in Part 3.

In the second event lengthy negotiations will be necessary, for it is no secret that the French demands during the London conference were, in the opinion of the British Government, much too high and constituted almost as grave an obstacle to the five-power treaty as the Italian demand for parity with France.

So far there is nothing to indicate that the French are prepared to reduce the figure to one which the British would regard as reasonable. It can also be stated that the British Government, as indicated by Ramsay MacDonald during the London conference, would rather regret France's adhering to the treaty with a definite tonnage figure unless Italy adhered, too.

On the other hand, if the French merely want to sign the treaty as it stands, Britain could have no possible objection. Except for Part 3, which does not concern France, the treaty deals only with general fundamentals such as the size of aircraft carriers and submarines and so forth. If the French decided to adopt them now it might facilitate discussions of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission in Geneva on Nov. 6.

CUSTOMS ARE LIFTED ON BRITISH EXHIBIT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—As an act of international amity, the Treasury Department on Oct. 31 at the request of the State Department, lifted customs requirements on an exhibition of paintings and drawings by British artists on behalf of the Prince of Wales' personal fund for British ex-service men. The exhibit will be held on the Aquitania, while the ship is in the New York harbor during the latter part of November.

Pictures purchased by visitors to the exhibition will be allowed free entry under the Treasury's ruling. The request for this official courtesy originated with the Prince of Wales and was made through Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey.

Russians Rush Shops as Restriction Lags

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Moscow

THRONGS of people are besieging Moscow stores dealing in shoes, suits and other articles of clothing. The reason for this outburst of buying enthusiasm is the relaxation during the last few days of former restrictions on the sale of goods. While purchasers are not permitted to buy more than one suit and one pair of shoes they are no longer obliged to present special orders, and this fact, combined with the popular fear that the supply of goods will not last indefinitely, explains the rush of purchasers.

The sight of enormous crowds struggling for admission to the stores gives an idea of the extent of the goods shortage in Russia and also vividly illustrates how much the quantity of paper money in circulation hitherto has exceeded the quantity of purchasable goods.

Russian Right Leaders Face Soviet Wrath

Climax Near in Campaign Against Opposition Activities

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Several developments reported Nov. 2 indicate that the campaign maturing in the past weeks against exponents of the so-called Right Oppositionist views within the Communist Party is approaching a climax, especially as regards the political fate of the leaders, A. I. Rykoff, president of the Council of Peoples Commissaries; Nikolai Bukharin, former editor of Pravda, and Mikhail Tomsky, former head of the Soviet Trade Unions. The official Communist Party organ, Pravda, published an article, entitled "Party Won't Tolerate Hypocrites," adding "party organizations correctly regard the conduct of Mr. Bukharin, Mr. Rykoff, and Mr. Tomsky as a silent solidarity with hypocrites."

Simultaneously the newspaper Rabochaya Moskva attacked Mr. Rykoff for a speech he delivered recently at the preliminary celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of the revolution. According to Rabochaya Moskva, this speech "indicates that the leaders of the Right Opposition don't really desire to fulfill the promises they gave the party." A strongly disciplined Communist press does not criticize a highly placed figure like Mr. Rykoff unless sentiment against him is definitely crystallized.

Mr. Bukharin recently has been under stronger fire than Mr. Rykoff because he refused to make any statement on political and economic questions, and his silence is interpreted as obstinate dissent.

For the past two years, leaders of the Right opposition, with varying degrees of openness, sharply criticized the pace and methods employed in the industrialization of the country and in collectivization of agriculture. Their views found a measure of support from those elements within and without the party which could not see compensation for the immediate hardships in the glowing prospects of a powerful industrialized Socialist state after the completion of the five-year plan.

Reasons for the present drive against the Right Oppositionists seems fairly plain. Despite the unquestionable achievements of the past year, expressed in heightened industrial production, increased harvest of grain, cotton, sugar and beets, the country still suffers from a restricted supply of food and manufactured articles and faces a variety of economic problems, among which the checking of undue issue of currency is perhaps the most important.

The Right opposition was the nearest approach to organized expression of dissatisfaction at the difficulties of the present period. If the Right leaders can be induced to make new statements acknowledging themselves wrong, their authority and prestige may not be further undermined. If they fail to capitulate they are faced with sentences of exclusion from the party, meted out recently to a number of less distinguished figures accused of Right tendencies.

INDIANS ATTEMPT TO 'TORPEDO' LONDON PARLEY

Hindus and Moslems Issue Manifesto Demanding Dominion Status

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A clash of conflicting ideals at the round-table conference on India has begun with an attempt to torpedo this gathering even before it has met.

A manifesto has appeared purporting to express the views of the Moslem as well as the Hindu delegates, demanding dominion status for India as a pre-condition for participation in the conference at all. This manifesto, though it is only to test public opinion, would seem to represent at least some superficial success in the Hindu endeavor to outbid Great Britain for Moslem support in the negotiations about to commence.

Its significance is discounted by the broad-minded statement made on Nov. 2 by the Nawab of Bhopal representing the Indian states. This influential Moslem delegate referring to the genuine desire on the part of the people of India for equality of status within the Empire went on to define the objects in view as being "to settle how freedom can be obtained within the Empire consistently with the peaceful and orderly progress and due safeguards for all interests concerned."

The Nawab's statement represents a common ground upon which British and Indian delegates are meeting in preliminary discussions already in progress here behind the scenes, in the hope of reaching a general understanding before the formal meetings begin. In the meanwhile, stepping-stones toward complete home rule for India are suggested in two separate, but both highly informed statements made public here by ex-Anglo-Indian officials.

One released on Nov. 3 is by a committee of ex-British administrators, presided over by Sir John Kerr, formerly Governor of Assam. The other is by Sir Francis Younghusband, explorer and ex-member of the political department of India. Both start from the premise that the situation now reached is such that it has ceased to be a question of whether it is desirable for India to be set upon its own feet and has became one of ways and means to this end.

Sir John Kerr's committee subjects to a searching expert examination the constitution outlined in the recently issued report by the Royal Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. Regarding the electorates, in order to prevent the agricultural villagers, who form three-quarters of the entire population, from being dominated in any new constitution by town folk, the committee would set up arrangements by which the peasants would be represented roughly in proportion to their numbers by members of their own community.

Vargas to Rule With 'Discretion' as Brazil's Chief

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The path of revolution has led to the Presidency of Brazil for Dr. Getulio Vargas, insurgent generalissimo and head of the country's Liberal Alliance.

His inaugural as Provisional President, Nov. 3, just one month after the beginning of the revolution which brought about the deposition of President Luis, preceded by less than two weeks the day when Dr. Julio Prestes, now a refugee in the British Consulate at Sao Paulo, was to have assumed office for the regular four-year term.

Dr. Vargas, who opposed Dr. Prestes in the national elections, claimed Dr. Prestes' election was fraudulent and that ballots cast for Dr. Vargas were not counted.

Asked whether he would govern as a dictator, Dr. Vargas replied that he would be President "with discretionary powers." He said he would dissolve Congress at once for an indefinite term.

Capt. Juarez Tavora and other revolutionary leaders all have approved Dr. Vargas' selection for the Presidency and have approved his program, which is largely that of the liberal alliance.

Rio de Janeiro newspapers have asked that a popular fund be raised to pay off Brazil's foreign debt. Although the proposal is only several days old, money is pouring into the fund daily.

Davis Exposes Misleading Circulars on State Act Sent to Voters by Wets

Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, issued a warning on Nov. 3 against deliberate last minute attempts to deceive voters by distribution of misleading circulars.

Mr. Davis criticized a circular resembling a post card that has been sent out to post office box-holders in the State and distributed in Boston streets by a so-called "Restore the Constitution Political Committee."

"The clear implication that a 'yes' vote on Question 2 would be a vote to 'return to all towns the power to regulate and control'—presumably the liquor traffic—is absolutely without any basis in fact," Mr. Davis declared.

"Repeal of the so-called Baby Volstead Act would only make it much more difficult for the towns to exercise any measure of control over liquor traffic. The local police would be practically powerless in dealing with both the manufacture and transportation of liquor. This fact has been attested by eminent attorneys, such as Damon Hall, H. LeBaron Sampson, Joseph H. Beale of the Harvard Law School and others.

"Furthermore, this card asks for 'yes' votes on the ground that repeal would eliminate corruption. Just how it would operate in this manner is not apparent. It certainly would make it easier for the bootlegger to ply his trade, since he would have much less difficulty in obtaining his supply of liquor.

"A visit to No. 1 Court Street, Boston, the purported habitat of the 'Restore the Constitution Political Committee,' fails to reveal any visible evidence of the existence of this committee.

"Certainly the Mrs. C. D. Coolidge whose name is signed to the document as secretary, is not Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, as the casual readers might possibly assume.

"The whole card is misleading and apparently deliberately so. It is obviously unworthy of the slightest credence by those who may chance to receive it."

Coronation of Abyssinian King Marked by Gorgeous Pageant

Trappings of Former Western Rulers Mingle With Magnificence of Orient—Country's History Covers Centuries of Outstanding Periods

By BRAINERD P. SALMON
BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia — The state coach of the last Emperor of Germany, drawn by six milk white Hungarian steeds, conveyed Ras Tafari to the scene of his coronation as "Negus Negusti, King of Kings, Conquering Lion of Judah, and Elect of God of Ethiopia."

The ceremony took place Nov. 2 in the specially constructed church where the Abouna, or Abyssinian Archbishop, placed the richly jeweled crown on the monarch's head and called him by his chosen name, Halle Selassie.

The new Emperor takes his place in Abyssinia's records as three hundred and thirty-fourth sovereign of a race claiming to have maintained its independent existence nearly 75 centuries.

While it may not be wise to place implicit confidence in the accuracy of Abyssinian chronicles in this respect, it fires the imagination to know that unconquered Ethiopia has undoubtedly existed long enough to have witnessed the declining glory of ancient Egypt, the wars of Alexander the Great, the rise and fall of the Roman Empire.

Halle Selassie traces his own descent from Menelik I, the reputed son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, who is regarded as being founder of the present royal line.

"City of New Flower"

Abyssinia's histories recount how, after being educated at Jerusalem, Menelik returned to Ethiopia with "10,000 young Jews." Be that as it may, many Ethiopians at an early date adopted Judaism, and the kingdom was converted to Christianity while most of western Europe was still pagan, about the beginning of the fourth century.

The capital, Addis Abeba—city of new flower—where the coronation of Halle Selassie took place, was thoroughly cleaned up for the occasion as befits the little army of distin-

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WORK TO BEGIN ON HOOVER DAM IN EARLY SPRING

Bids to Be Asked for First Major Construction by Dec. 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Specifications for the first major construction work on Hoover Dam, amounting to from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and furnishing much employment as well as stimulation to allied industries, will be ready for submission for bids by Dec. 1, the Department of the Interior made known Nov. 3.

These first projects will consist of the driving of four great tunnels at the dam site, each 50 feet in diameter and about one mile in length, through the solid volcanic cliff on each side of the canyon.

Ninety days will be given to contractors to submit bids. On this basis it is expected that the contract will be let early in March. In the meantime the preliminary contracts providing for the bringing of transportation to the dam site, supplying power, living quarters, water and other accommodations will have been executed.

Information has reached the Interior Department that some $3,000,000 worth of contracts on these activities will be advertised Nov. 15, and that as soon as these bids are in and the contracts awarded 500 men will be put to work.

The digging of the tunnels will require more than a year. When they have been completed, a coffer dam 80 feet high will be constructed some distance above the site of the permanent dam and a similar one below the dam site. Their purpose will be to divert the water, no matter how great the floods through the four great tunnels during the time of construction. This will leave the river bed between the coffer dams dry.

The initial task at the actual dam site will be to remove from the bed of the river the loose boulders and dirt that lie above bedrock. This loose material is from 100 to 1500 feet thick and it will be an enormous task in itself to sweep the bedrock clean of it. Not until the tunnels are completed, the river diverted and the bedrock exposed can the actual construction of the dam itself begin.

Starting at bedrock this great concrete structure, 650 feet long at the base and sloping to a width of 45 feet at the top will begin to arise to its ultimate height of 727 feet. Here it will constitute a span 650 feet long, over which a transcontinental highway will pass. Building this wedge which reunites the ends of a severed mountain chain, will be the final task to be figured on by contractors.

Originally it was thought that it would be desirable to let the different items in this final undertaking of dam construction to different contractors. One firm could drive the tunnels on one side of the canyon and another firm those on the other side. Different contractors might build the coffer dam, excavate for the great dam, and erect that dam. After careful study and consultation with the leading contractors and engineers of the country, however, it was decided that the entire undertaking, through the elimination of duplication, could be more economically handled as a single project.

The bids for this huge contract will call for the expenditure of $60,000,000 to $75,000,000. Not many contracts of this size have been let in the history of the United States. It is known, however, that there are a score of contractors in this country capable of handling an undertaking of this size and a number of bids are expected.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ROCK LABOR CABINET

Government Party Loses Hold in Many Cities of Northern England

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The precarious balance of Ramsay MacDonald's Government has been set swaying by the Labor Party's heavy reverses in the municipal elections in progress during the last week-end in 300 of the chief cities and boroughs throughout England and Wales.

For 10 years Labor has been slowly but progressively reducing the previously overwhelming predominance of the capitalistic parties in the governing bodies of the chief British cities. This year it put forward a candidate for practically every one of the 738 contested seats. The Conservatives, Liberals and Independents, on the other hand, respectively contented themselves with contesting only such seats as there seemed a reasonable prospect of their winning.

Nevertheless, in the result, Labor has not only lost its majority in five out of 25 councils which it has hitherto controlled but its representation elsewhere has also upon the whole been considerably reduced, especially in what have been its main strongholds in the big industrial centers in northern England.

Some 600 results so far have been declared. They show a net loss to Labor of 65 seats. The Liberals also lost eight seats. The Conservatives on the other hand, made a net gain of 69 seats, the remaining four which have changed their political color, going to the Independents. Labor has lost control of the councils in Leeds, Hull, Swansea, Barnsley and Blackpool. Its majority of 30 in Sheffield has been reduced to 18 and the minorities against it in Derby, Birkenhead and Mansfield have been definitely strengthened.

The outcome is mainly attributed to lessened enthusiasm among Labor supporters, combined with improved organization in the older parties, which are now less taken up than in the past with fighting one another, and more able, as has been proved in the case of Sheffield, to combine against increased taxation for which Labor stands.

It is true that the predominance of local issues in British municipal elections renders these contests as a rule unsafe guides to political feeling generally. Nevertheless, what has occurred is regarded as an independent indication that, at least for the time being, Labor's hold is less strong than it has been.

Neville Chamberlain, chairman of the Conservative Party organization, claims the results as "closely associated with the record of the present Government and a striking condemnation of their complete failure to cope with the distress under which the country is now suffering." J. R. Clynes, Labor Home Secretary, on the other hand, says, "In view of the prevailing unemployment, it was to be expected that the Labor candidates would sustain some reverses. We are not at all dismayed by what in our judgment is a temporary circumstance."

Big Gusher Tamed at Oklahoma City

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—The outlaw gusher, its volcanic force curbed by a giant iron die nipple, the device which conquered the famous "Wild Mary" Sudik, surged in vain against restraining connections Nov. 3 while Oklahoma City breathed in relief.

The well, No. 1 C. E. Stout gusher of the Morgan Petroleum Company, shot 300 feet into the air its amazing volume of gas and oil, estimated at 100,000,000 cubic feet and 75,000 barrels daily, for nearly four days.

As a spectacular climax, waste oil on the north Canadian River, on the south bank of which the Stout well is located, became ignited about seven miles downstream from the well a few minutes before the army of workmen succeeded in harnessing the gusher. No effort was made to check the fire which did little damage despite the smoke column which billowed skyward and was visible 80 miles away.

SIX DRY GROUPS ASK ALL VOTERS TO UPHOLD LAW

Effective Enforcement Said to Depend Upon Choice of Officials

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—As a concluding election plea six great national dry organizations on Nov. 3, through their representatives in the capital, called upon the electorate of the nation to support only those state and congressional candidates "who stand for the maintenance and effective administration of the prohibition laws and who will respect decisions effected by constitutional means at the ballot box."

The associations signing the declarations were: the Anti-Saloon League of America, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the International Order of Good Templars, the International Reform Federation and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

No names of candidates are contained in the pronouncement. The declaration, framed at a conference of representatives of the dry groups, lays down a general warning "that the friends of prohibition will not compromise the principle of national constitutional prohibition."

"The purpose of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution," the call declares, is to suppress the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors and thus to remove from society the curse of a habit-forming poison.

"Our organizations and the multitudes of people who support them can never consent to the participation of the Government in the liquor business by so-called state control or otherwise.

"On the other hand they pledge their suppport to all necessary measures to improve administration of the criminal law or to make prohibition more effective and they urge the states to assume the responsibility placed upon them by the 'concurrent power' clause of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Effective prohibition enforcement cannot be achieved by placing in positions of influence and power men who are not in sympathy with the law, a fact formally recognized by the Attorney-General. The appointment of men who by their training, records, and habits of life may justly be considered unsympathetic to prohibition, destroys the morale of the service and the public by convincing subordinates and citizens that there is no sincere purpose to enforce the law."

State to Keep Men Usually Laid Off in Winter Months

Employment of nearly 4000 men will be made possible by the launching of an ambitious public works program announced by Gov. Frank G. Allen Nov. 2 as part of his plan to give employment to as many as possible through the winter months.

An important part calls for continuation in employ of the State Department of Public Works about 800 men usually turned off by the department about this time of year with the slackening of construction work.

Approximately $3,000,000 will be available to the Public Works Department at the beginning of the fiscal year, Dec. 1, which will be put to use immediately in continuing construction on highways, the Governor said. It is expected that this work alone will keep 2000 men employed who would ordinarily be idle.

Development of the Charles River embankment and basin will require the employment of about 200 men for a year. Contracts for this project will soon be awarded, the Governor pointed out.

Further development of the Metropolitan water supply system, which will bring water from the Swift River is also planned.

Chiang Talk With Chang at Mukden Viewed as Vital to Peace in China

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—Major interest is concentrated on the forthcoming conference between President Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, which is scheduled at Tsingtao about Nov. 10, constituting one of the most important political conferences in the history of the Nationalist movement in China.

Since General Chang moved into north China, displacing Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, who now are playing minor rôles in the territorial division, the country is split between Nanking and Mukden with the Yellow River as the approximate boundary.

Although General Chang continues to declare he is willing to abide under Nanking's orders, it is clear there are many questions to be settled before lasting harmony is likely to be attained. While the present situation promises a more substantial degree of peace, through balance of power, than China has enjoyed in many years, Nanking will be compelled to make many concessions to Mukden before a working agreement can be reached.

It is believed that at the Tsingtao conference General Chang will ask reorganization of the present National Government, providing for introduction of several Mukden nominees, and it is unlikely that President Chiang will refuse. Complete government reorganization is possible as a result of the conference and Nanking messages are inclined to the belief that if this obtains, President Chiang and General Chang will proceed to Nanking to attend the fourth plenary session of the Kuomintang, which starts Nov. 12.

President Chiang in a circular telegram already has promised to restore administrative power to the people.

The national industrial and commercial conference, convened to develop China industrially and economically, opened in Nanking Nov. 1 with an ambitious program and a distinguished attendance of the nation's business leaders.

Move Begun Against 'Reds'

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Nationalist Government on Nov. 3 apparently was translated into action its promise to exterminate Communism and banditry from China.

More than 100,000 infantrymen were en route to Hunan and Kiangsi Province, seat of "Red" banditry, with instructions to rid the infested regions of these brigands.

A squadron of bombing planes, well equipped with bombs, was dispatched to Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, to help dislodge the Communists.

Judge Stone to Speak Over Station WHDH

DURING the quarter of an hour usually devoted to "The Monitor Views the News" each evening at 6:45 over Station WHDH the time tonight will, at the invitation of The Christian Science Monitor, be occupied by Judge Arthur P. Stone, of the Third Eastern Middlesex District Court, who will speak on the subject of prohibition.

France Arms Alpine Town as Bar to Italy

Grim Mountain Pass Sentinel Equipped for Defensive and Offensive

With Benito Mussolini pointing to the new French fortifications as the reason for his sensational speeches, and France indicating Signor Mussolini's speeches as the reason for its fortifications, Franco-Italian relations have entered a precarious circle. To determine the exact situation upon the Alpine frontier, of which very little is known, as compared with the famous line of steel and concrete in Alsace-Lorraine, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has sent a special correspondent to inspect, in so far as permissible, the military works along the barrier from Switzerland to the Mediterranean. The following is the second of two articles.*

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIANCON, High Alps, France—If the Maritime Alps are the scene of the greatest fortification building along the Franco-Italian frontier the High Alps have the greatest French military center: Briançon.

During the past summer the most extensive French mountain maneuvers of recent years were held near by. Here the mountain tops are converted into defensive strongholds just as along the road to Nice through the Maritime Alps, but the fortifications are concentrated in greater number so that fort seems to rise above fort into the very clouds.

Briançon is the most important, however, not as a defensive stronghold, but as an offensive center. French official military opinion maintains that it is not necessary to defend the northern passes as extensively as those near the Mediterranean. It is said that no invaders would choose a route which is so difficult in itself and which leads to such insufficient and isolated objectives. Yet Briançon bristles with soldiers.

Briançon Used as Base

Although France is at the moment primarily a defensive power anxious merely to keep the territory which it has acquired, nevertheless, it regards Briançon as the center from which offensive operations against Turin, Milan and the Piedmont Plain of northern Italy could be launched if events rendered them inevitable.

Briançon thus reverts to its historic rôle of springboard. The beginning of Mont Genevre Pass and the Italian frontier is only a mile northwest of the town. Mont Genevre is one of the oldest and lowest entrances into Italy.

It is the one through which French armies have traditionally begun invasions. Hannibal presumably used the pass and it has been the historic route of conquerors from Charlemagne to Napoleon.

The French armies entered Italy over Mont Genevre in 1814 and 1859, and in 1917-18 French reinforcements were sent to the Italian armies over the pass.

Being an offensive center for France, Mont Genevre has automatically become defensively paramount for Italy. Across the frontier where the neck of Italian territory thrusts itself up the pass are the strongest Italian fortifications of any along the Alpine line. Fort Chaberton is said to be the mightiest under the Italian flag, and although it is an isolated

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PROHIBITION MAJOR ISSUE IN ELECTIONS

Voters to Decide Whether Massachusetts Shall Be Wet or Dry

PARTIES STAND FIRM ON OPPOSITE SIDES

Republicans Support Dry Cause Without Qualifications —Democrats Wet

Voters of Massachusetts will decide on Tuesday, Nov. 4, whether dry or wet forces shall prevail within the State. They are to vote on whether the state enforcement act, known as the "Baby Volstead Act," shall remain in force; and whether the Commonwealth shall be represented by a Governor, a United States Senator and state legislators who are committed to a dry or a wet stand.

Never in Massachusetts has issue been more directly joined. The Republican platform adopted at the Republican state convention, after the committee on resolutions had spent many hours considering the question from all standpoints, declared for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and its supporting statutes, national and state.

As early as last January, when the present Legislature met in the State House in Boston, Frank G. Allen, Republican, Governor of Massachusetts, declared his stand firmly in favor of the continuation in this State of the Baby Volstead, or supporting, act.

He has maintained that position during the campaign which is closing. He believes Massachusetts should not partially secede from the Union through the abolition of its state law backing up the Eighteenth Amendment to the National Constitution.

William M. Butler, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, early in his campaign for nomination by his party, outspokenly asserted his belief in the national prohibition amendment and the Massachusetts enforcement act. His chief opponent for the nomination, Eben S. Draper, made repeal of the amendment and all its supporting laws his leading issue.

The other nominees on the state ticket and the great majority of the Republicans nominated for the Legislature are outspokenly dry.

Contrasted to these dry Republican candidates for the state offices from Governor down and for the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the retirement of Senator Frederick H. Gillett (R.), a dry, the Democratic Party in Massachusetts adopted a dripping wet platform. Most of the Democratic candidates have wholeheartedly indorsed that platform from the beginning of their primary campaigns and for the weeks since that primary was held.

Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic nominee for Governor, has led the van of the Democratic candidates. Mr. Ely, who was for one term a district attorney in the western district of Massachusetts, and in 1924 one of Alfred E. Smith's lieutenants in the New York Democratic national convention, has gone up and down the State stump-speaking and radiocasting in the intervals, declaring for repeal of all of the prohibition laws.

Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, former mayor of that city for one year, and a machinery manufacturer, is the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate. Mr. Coolidge early took his stand for the legalized manufacture and sale of beer under a remodeled Volstead Act permitting alcoholic content from 12 to 15 per cent. Later in the campaign, as did the other Democratic candidates, Mr. Coolidge spoke for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and all its supporting legislation.

Most of the Democratic candidates for state office have let it be known that they stand on the wet Democratic platform with the leaders of the campaign.

Governor Allen and former Senator Butler were active on the stump on Nov. 1. On Sunday, Nov. 2, little campaigning aside from a radio address was done by either candidate. On Nov. 3 they are making what is termed a whirlwind finish in and around Greater Boston as well as employing the radio to penetrate to all parts of the State.

They proclaim their confidence in the triumph of the issues they maintain at the polls on Nov. 4. In season and out of season Mr. Butler has urged the necessity of the Republican tariff while Governor Allen has pointed to his record as Governor and asks the State's approval in another term.

New Hampshire Expects Usual G. O. P. Majorities

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—With the eve of the State election at hand, New Hampshire Republicans forecast normal majorities for its candidates for major offices, while their Democratic opponents remain silent.

Interest centers chiefly about the outcome of the gubernatorial contest, in which former Gov. John G. Winant, faces Albert W. Noone of Peterboro.

Mr. Winant broke a precedent of 80 years standing by seeking a second term nomination. Mr. Noone also made history by being nominated as his party's senatorial candidate as well.

Henry W. Keyes, Republican candidate for reelection to the United States Senate who is opposed by Mr Noon is practically assured of victory.

In the two Congressional districts, the Republican incumbents, Fletcher Hale, in the first, and Edward H.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

FUND EXPENDED IN RECLAMATION GIVES BIG YIELD

600,000 Persons Now Dwell in Area Once Known as American Desert

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Few government investments have returned such substantial benefits as the money put into the work of the Federal Reclamation Bureau, according to the current issue of the Index, published by the New York Trust Company.

About 600,000 people are living today in once worthless and inhospitable areas of what formerly was known as the Great American Desert, the Index states. In these areas, divided bewteen 16 states, there are now 40,788 irrigated farm and 212 towns and villages.

The value of crops the 2,700,000 irrigated acres produced last year amounted to $161,064,930, while a market was provided for produce and manufactures estimated at $125,000,000.

"Instead of direct appropriations from the Treasury," the Index states, "the original Reclamation Act of 1902 provided that the reclamation work should be financed from a revolving fund, the moneys for which were to be obtained from the sale of public lands. The act also provided that the income from irrigation works should be repaid by settlers in annual installments."

As construction costs increased from $25 an acre to $200 in some instances, Congress authorized additions to the fund from the sale of oil and mineral leases on public lands and federal water power licenses. In addition, the Federal Reclamation Service received $5,400,000 by direct appropriation and a bond loan of $20,000,000, of which $8,500,000 already has been returned.

"The Government's total investment amounted at the close of the fiscal year 1929 to $186,386,185," the Index reports. "Of this amount, repayments of $37,560,293 were due under contracts with water users at the end of that year. All but 3.2 per cent was paid by the due date, and altogether the revolving fund is felt to be operating in a satisfactory manner.

"The total value of all crops grown on land irrigated from federal projects since 1906, when water for irrigation was first available, amounts to $1,642,267,680. Some of the irrigated farms are not yet in a finished condition. It is estamated that when they are, the value of their crops annually will equal the total cost of the irrigation works which have made their production possible."

MARYLAND WOMEN PLEDGE AID TO DRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—The United Democratic Women's Law Enforcement Clubs of Maryland, composed of dry organizations have voted to support William F. Broening, Mayor of Baltimore and Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland. Mr. Broening's Democratic opponent is Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, who is running on a prohibition repeal platform with the indorsement of wet organizations.

Mr. Broening, on the other hand, has been denied the indorsement of several dry organizations because of his refusal to come out unmistakably for prohibition enforcement. The United Democratic Women's Law Enforcement Clubs, however, decided to give their support to the Republican candidate after interpreting the plank in question as a pledge for law enforcement. Women drys of Maryland, according to Mrs. Jessie W. Nicholson, president, should vote against Governor Ritchie, regardless of party affiliations, in view of his persistent advocacy of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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New York Opposes Taxicab Monopoly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Pledges to oppose legislation that would permit a taxicab monopoly here have been signed by 142 of the 165 Senate and Assembly candidates in this city, according to Kirk A. Landon, chairman of the executive committee of the Nonpartisan League against a taxicab monopoly.

These pledges were obtained because of Mayor James J. Walker's recent statement that the recommendations of his commission on taxicabs could not become effective without the aid of new state laws.

The report of Mayor Walker's commission recommends immediate investigation of regulation in the board of transportation under a system of certificates of convenience and necessity and favors a single franchise monopoly as the ultimate goal. The taxicab insurance interests are especially objecting to this form of regulation, as it would destroy a large part of their business.

According to state insurance officials, the number of "insurance" cabs already has declined from 20,000 to 15,000 in the past year, partly because some fleets became self-insurers by covering their risks under surety bonds and partly because some owners-operators gave up their cabs and went to work for fleets.

TURKISH LIBERALS PLAN MORE REFORMS

ANGORA, Turkey (AP)—The Turkish Parliament reopened Nov. 1, with Fethi Bey and his 13 Liberal deputies beginning the Opposition's fight.

"My small group," the Liberal leader said, "will push economic reforms whereby the world's moral and economic confidence in Turkey, destroyed by the dictatorial People's Party, may be restored. Only then can we hope for foreign capital to come in and develop the country's natural resources. My party also will fight for universal suffrage and for Turkey's entrance into the League of Nations."

AMERICAN JEWS PROTEST BRITISH PALESTINE ACTS

Madison Square Garden Meeting Overflows Onto Streets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A resolution protesting against what it termed the repudiation by the British Government of a solemn trust to promote the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine and appealing to "the traditions of British justice and fair play" was adopted as a mass meeting of Jews in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 2.

The gathering, which was held under the auspices of the Zionist organization of America, not only packed the hall and galleries of the Garden to the roof, but drew a crowd that jammed the adjoining streets. About 25,000 persons surged into the Garden when the doors were opened by special police orders nearly an hour before schedule time. The crowd outside, estimated variously at from 15,000 to 25,000 was orderly, and several students, speaking Yiddish, were sent from the auditorium to address groups in Forty-ninth Street.

The meeting was held on the thirteenth anniversary of Lord Balfour's declaration, when, as British Foreign Secretary, he announced that the British Government favored establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law School presided.

Charging that "the trust thus solemnly assumed by Great Britain has now been repudiated," the resolution declared that "the structure of progress and civilization which the Jews have succeeded in founding in Palestine in the last 10 years is thus to be endangered, if not destfoyed."

"By coming into Palestine," it continued, "the Jews have not prejudiced the rights of native population, nor do they intend to do so. The Jews have not obtained an inch of soil in Palestine except by purchase at very high prices."

The land holdings of the Fellaheen in Palestine have increased in value tenfold since the coming of the Jews, it continued; ready markets have been provided for their agricultural produce and "a great part of the vast sum of $200,000,000 which the Jews from all over the world have poured into Palestine has directly gone to them."

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, was among prominent persons who attended the meeting. The speakers included Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the American Jewish Congress; Mayor James J. Walker, United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, Representative Hamilton Fish, and Felix M. Warburg. Messages expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting were received from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Charles H. Tuttle, Republican gubernatorial candidate; William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Test Case Filed on Water Power

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A challenge of the constitutionality of the Federal Water Power Act, the result of some 25 years' effort to protect the public interest in publicly controlled streams and rivers, is seen here as carried in a suit brought by the Clarion River Power Company. This firm is controlled in turn by the American Gas & Electric Company, leading holding company of public utilities.

Victory of the company in the suit entered in the District Supreme Court would presumably mean capitalization of all power projects licensed by the Government at the figures desired by the company. The action follows closely upon the recent statement of William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, in his New River-Power Act decision, implying his own doubt of the act's constitutionality.

The Clarion River Company's suit comes as a new effort of various power groups to escape the federal verification of their capital investment claims in projects built upon water powers leased from the nation. On these investment claims are based issuance of securities, power rates charged and the price at which the Government can recapture the projects at the end of the 50-year license period.

AUSTRALIAN REVENUE DECREASES £4,859,000

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—A substantial decline in revenue of the Commonwealth Government was shown in a statement issued on Nov. 1, covering the four months ended Oct. 31.

The revenue for the period was £10,230,000, compared with £15,089,000 in the same period of 1929. Only the Post Office Department showed an increase.

Business Increases Noted in Many Cities

INDICATIONS that the increase in business is gaining momentum are to be seen in reports from various cities now coming to hand.

Boston reports, representing New England, say that the volume of goods moving into consumption is greater than at a like time last year, and that cotton mills are active. From Philadelphia, Richmond and Dallas come reports of better retail conditions. A more than seasonal increase in most important business lines in the Sixth Federal Reserve District is revealed in a dispatch from Atlanta.

Oil Shale Value Called 'Watered'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The recent statement by President Hoover that the value of the nation's oil shale deposits was greatly exaggerated in the recent charges of maladministration of such properties made by Ralph S. Kelley, former Interior Department official, is strongly supported by Dr. Harrison E. Howe, in the latest issue of the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

In an editorial of the publication, of which he is editor, Dr. Howe asserts that "in view of technical developments of the last few years, the statements of oil shale deposits running into many millions appear to be gross exaggerations, and the danger is that some clever individual will see an opportunity for promotion and stock sales which will have no justification in basic economics."

There was a time, Dr. Howe declares, when it seemed that in the near future it would be necessary to begin to work the oil shales. Since then, however, he adds, "a great deal has been learned about the better utilization of the more readily available crude oil."

ABBOTT RECOMMENDS WAR DEBT REVISION

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Reduction or cancellation of war debts owed by foreign countries to the United States was recommended Nov. 2 by Charles P. Abbott, of Montclair, N. J., to better the world business situation.

"So long as those debts are hanging over the heads of the countries owing them it is discouraging and unsettling toward rehabilitation of the economic system," he said. "Such cancellation or reduction would not only hearten the debtor nations to get back into their industrial stride, but it would undoubtedly swing foreign sentiment toward American-made products and thus bring due reward in its train for this country."

Rockefeller Group Investments Go Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Investments of the Rockefeller Foundation were increased during 1929 from $127,602,160 to $176,807,903, an increment of $49,205,743, or 38 per cent, according to the Treasurer's report issued on Oct. 31. Of the total, more than $50,000,000 was represented by securities of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Bond purchases showed the largest increases, the total amount held in bonds at the end of 1929 being $64,442,906, as against $28,791,100 at the end of 1928, an increase of $35,651,806. The stock investment grew to $112,364,997, as compared to $98,811,060, an increase of $13,553,937.

The bond holdings show additions to the list of securities in 35 companies and augmentation of the holdings in six companies. Only maturing bonds were removed from the list and only one stock issue was sold, that of American Shipbuilding common. Eight stocks were added.

The Standard Oil of New Jersey holdings include 437,508,209 common stock and $13,896,133 20-year gold debentures. Both were carried on the books at figures below present market prices.

The largest increase in stock holdings was that of 30,380 shares of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana made during the year when the Rockefeller interests won a proxy fight to oust Robert W. Stewart as chairman of the board of directors. Standard of New Jersey common was increased by 4255 shares. Other increases were Provident Loan Society of New York, 49,690 shares; Indiana Pipe Line, 49,690 shares; Cleveland Trust Company, 106 shares; Central United Bank of Cleveland, 7154 shares. Continental Oil was sold to the extent of 39,273 shares.

INTER-EMPIRE DISPUTES TO BE ARBITRATED

Use of Proposed Tribunal, However, Not Obligatory on Member Nations

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The procedure to be followed in the event of disputes arising between members of the British Commonwealth has now been agreed upon by the heads of delegations of the Imperial Conference, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns.

The plan is to refer all justifiable questions which may arise between the governments to five arbitrators, two of whom may be persons with high judicial experience, two not necessarily having such qualifications, while the fifth, who will be chairman, is to be chosen by mutual agreement. Neither side shall be bound to submit disputes to this tribunal nor will there be any paneled names from which to choose, and any tribunal which is subsequently set up will be dissolved as soon as it has done its work.

In conference circles the scheme is still referred to as the "Empire Tribunal," but it must be admitted it is scarcely that, for all that has been done is to define the procedure which may, not must, be adopted, and even today members of the British Empire are not forbidden to arbitrate their disputes if they feel so inclined.

In another sense, however, it is felt that the agreement now reached has considerable significance, for it gives effect to the reservation made by all members of the British Commonwealth, except the Irish Free State, when signing the optional clause of the World Court's statute, that their own disputes could not be dealt with by the Hague tribunal. Now all the empire states, including southern Ireland, have decided what machinery they intend to use instead of the World Court.

The reason given for not adopting the suggestion of the preliminary conference last year, that a standing panel of suitable individuals be nominated for the tribunal, is that this would leave the impression that the British family of nations was likely to be engaged in continual disputations, whereas the reverse is really the case.

It is also emphasized that private individuals may not use the tribunal, thus indicating that it is not meant as a substitute for the Privy Council to which at present every citizen in the Empire has the right to appeal, though in the case of those living in the Irish Free State the right is often rendered nugatory by the Privy Council's judgment being reversed by means of legislation. This issue is still under consideration by the Imperial Conference, but a change in the present procedure is confidently expected.

Three Dominion Heads Seek Mutual Trade

LONDON (AP)—Increased trade between Canada and Australia, and between Canada and South Africa, has been the subject of conversations between representatives of the three dominions here for the Imperial Conference.

After the close of the Imperial Conference about Nov. 11 Parker Moloney, Australian Minister of Markets, will return home by way of Canada. He will continue with the Canadian Government the conversations on development of inter-dominion trade begun in London with H. H. Stevens, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, when the Imperial Conference itself opened a month ago.

The first fruits of the conversations were announcement of an arrangement whereby Australia undertakes not to dump any butter on the Canadian market. Australia hopes to secure a better market in Canada for her wool, giving in return preference to Canadian manufacturers.

On the Canadian side it is felt much can be done to develop inter-dominion trade. Considerable Australian wool that now goes to Canada through New York might go to the Dominion direct.

NICARAGUA LIBERALS CLAIM NEXT CONGRESS

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicar. (AP)—The Liberal Party claimed control of the next Congress by a large majority as the counting of ballots cast in Sunday's peaceful elections proceeded Nov. 3.

The outstanding incident of the election appeared to be the defeat in the city of Granada of a member of the Conservative Chamorro family in a Liberal landslide. This reduced Granada's customary Conservative majority to 70.

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Helps for Fall Housekeeping

A. Waffle Irons, $7.95
Splendid irons from a leading manufacturer. Nickel-plated, aluminum grids, attached tray.

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Strongly woven willow, 21 inches long Green, gray or brown stain.

C. Wrought Iron Andirons, $12
18 inches high. Four-piece fire sets to match, $12.

D. Safeway Dry Cleaners, $3
For cleaning garments, hats and gloves at home. The fluid to be used with it is non-explosive and can be used time and again. Half gallon, $1.10. Gallon, $1.75.

E. Roll-A-Vent Vanishing Ventilators, $3
New, detachable, washable window ventilators that roll into their shields like cross-wise window shades. Fit any window up to 36 inches. Longer ones at higher prices.

G. Simplex Sunbowl Electric Heaters, $8.95
Intense, penetrating heat, and a warm, ruddy glow reflected by an adjustable chrome-plate bowl, 14½ inches across.

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Attach to the back of your radiator and fill with water, to keep air moist and comfortable. Armco iron in aluminum or gilt finish. 9x12½ inches.

J. Radiator Shields, $3
Galvanized iron in mahogany or ivory finish, with water tank for moistening air. To fit radiators up to 9½ inches wide and 21½ to 39 inches across. Larger sizes priced to $8.75.

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Orders taken. A representative is sent to one's home to take measurements and give estimates.

K. Wanamaker Special Vacuum Cleaners, $34.50
Complete with attachments
Regular dirt eaters. Light weight, easily handled machines. Adjustable to any weight floor covering or bare floors. Sold on terms if desired.

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A stunning black coat with soft, flattering collar and cuffs of wolf dyed blue fox color. From a group of attractive coats at

97.50

The huge collar and cuffs of the above coat are of exquisite Russian kolinsky. From a collection of handsomely furred coats at

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Dark grey Persian lamb, that most sophisticated of furs, trims this smart black coat. (Also with black Persian). One of a group at

150.

Other coats, 97.50 to 550.

THE COAT SALON
THIRD FLOOR

This youthful model may be had in brown with brown caracul, black with black caracul or green with black. One of our warmly interlined coats at

59.50

Large collar and cuffs of grey squirrel give this black coat quite an air. Also in black, brown or green with squirrel dyed blue fox color. Unusual at

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89.50

Other coats, 59.50 to 89.50

THE MODERATE PRICE COAT SHOP
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Election Day is a Big Coat Day at Lord & Taylor

424 Fifth Ave. New York

STORE OPENS 10 A. M. TUESDAY

CUT IN MATERIAL COST VIEWED AS AID TO BUILDING

Savings Possible Regarded as Chance to Help Idle; Relief Continues

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Outstanding developments in the fight on unemployment as announced Nov. 3 by the President's emergency committee here were the following:

Construction costs have dropped 9 to 20 per cent since 1929, the Commerce Department reported, making it possible to "save money by building now."

An appeal to speed relief to aid children was issued by Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor.

Preliminary $3,000,000 Hoover Dam contracts will be let by Nov. 15, the Interior Department announced, affording winter employment for many.

A model plan for quick city organization of relief work was published by the committee.

The du Pont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Del., announced a comprehensive program of repairs, renewals, and replacement affecting 71 branches over the country, with increased employment.

In addition to the foregoing, the committee of Col. Arthur Woods announced the appointment of Frank Bane of Richmond, Va., as director of the Second Region. His territory has been fixed tentatively to cover Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. Fred C. Croxton of Columbus, O., was the first director appointed.

Arizona Chairman Named

At the same time the Governor of Arizona named John W. Flinn as chairman of the committee on unemployment of that state to cope with the local problem.

The division of public construction of the Department of Commerce announced a "drop of from 9 to 20 per cent in costs of various types of public works construction," indicated by a survey just completed. Colonel Woods considers this information of particular value since it indicates federal, state and local governments can "economize" by carrying out construction programs at present. Not only have costs dropped but money also has come down, making it less expensive to borrow for such undertakings. Costs of private construction are believed to show corresponding reductions.

Miss Grace Abbott, in a letter to Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, in charge of the committee's women's section, warned that relief must be speeded up and that returns so far indicate city budgets are being increased but that the need has not yet been met.

"Our experience in the last period of depression," Miss Abbott said, "showed that it was the children who suffered most." She added that "there is no cure for unemployment but employment; everything else is merely palliative. But in the meantime we must see to it that the children do not suffer."

The model plan for quick municipal mobilization is part of the organization work which the Woods committee is attempting to rush forward. The plan is based on the successful program of Cincinnati. Its keynotes are speed plus coördination of all agencies. In Cincinnati a committee of 17 was set up, representing industry, labor, welfare agencies, government, and education.

Mayors of several of the surrounding municipalities as well as a member of the board of county commissioners serve on this committee. The city manager is cochairman, with Col. C. O. Sherrill, now vice-president of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company. The director of public welfare of Cincinnati is secretary. In this way a complete linkup of all agencies with the Government is achieved. Further, this plan, established before the emergency developed, is regarded as a permanent institution. It not only serves to meet the present problems, but also looks to the future for more permanent measures.

Ten sub-committees have been organized and several important studies are under way. Cincinnati also finds itself well set in its program of public improvements.

400 to Get Employment at Chicago Soldier Field

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—As a means of giving employment to several hundred men, the South Park Commission has announced plans for completion of Soldier Field as soon as the football season is over. Funds for the work, which will cost about $800,000, are on hand, it was said, having been provided by a bond issue approved two years ago. The work yet to be done consists of finishing the space under the stands, an area of about 250,000 square feet.

Three or four hundred men will be required for the work, it was estimated. It is planned to use the space beneath the stands for exhibition purposes, as well as for indoor sports.

The Illinois unemployment relief program, as planned by Governor Louis L. Emmerson's emergency commission, will be studied at first hand by a representative of the National Unemployment Commission recently appointed by President Hoover, according to a telegram from the President just received by George F. Getz, chairman of the commission. The telegram, Fred C. Knoxton, an assistant of Col. Arthur Woods, head of the commission, said would arrive in Chicago within a few days.

Bank Merger Pools 438 California Units

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association and its affiliated state bank, the Bank of America, opened their hundreds of branches throughout California Nov. 3 as successors to the Bank of Italy and the Bank of America of California.

The new organization, culmination of a plan of A. P. Giannini, San Francisco banker, looking toward the ultimate goal of nation-wide branch banking, will have 438 branches. In the territory covered and in the extent of its branch system the new organization is the largest of its kind in the United States.

Combined resources were announced as $1,250,000,000, with an aggregate capital investment of $250,000,000, taking in the subsidiary, Corporation of America, and the Securities Company, Bancamerica.

NELSON'S COLUMN 'GROWS' 14 FT. 4 IN.

LONDON (AP)—Lord Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square has "grown" 14 feet 4 inches in the 90 years it has been erected.

This discovery was made by a steeplejack named Larkin, who compared its height today with the official records in the office of works.

No official explanation has been forthcoming. Meanwhile the Government has ordered scientific measurements to be taken to find out what is happening to the famous London landmark.

BYRD SUCCEEDS BINGHAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. — Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd is the new vice-chairman of the advisory council of the Kill Devil Hill Memorial Association, succeeding Hiram Bingham, United States Senator from Connecticut, resigned. The association will begin next year the construction of a monument to Orville and Wilbur Wright, whose first plane flight was made here.

Coronation of Abyssinian King Marked by Gorgeous Pageant

Ewing Galloway and Underwood

RAS TAFARI AND QUEEN MENEN

(Continued from Page 1)

guished guests who came to take part in the festivities.

One of the first delegations to arrive was that from the United States, headed by W. Murray Jacoby of New York, the envoy especially appointed by President Hoover for the occasion. Other members of the mission include Brig.-Gen. William W. Harts, formerly United States military attaché at Paris, and Charles L. Cook, chief of protocols in the State Department at Washington.

Close in their wake came three Dutch Barons who are representing the Queen of Holland, also Marshal Franchet d'Esperet of France who headed the mission from that country.

Other guests include special Ambassadors from Germany, Italy, Greece and Egypt. One of the last to arrive was the Duke of Gloucester as representative of the King of England and Emperor of India.

There is also a "personally conducted tour" sponsored by a well-known travel agency. As the hotels are hopelessly inadequate a village of Tukuls, small one-room adobe huts with thatched roofs, has been erected to hold those who cannot find lodging elsewhere.

The coronation ceremony was a gorgeous pageant in which was blended the solemn ritual of the Eastern Church, the magnificence of the Orient, and the pomp of western Europe.

After the more Europeanized portion of the celebration ended, the native feasting began and the Emperor presided over banquets at which 5000 of his subjects attended.

The new Emperor has shown a predilection for Western customs, especially since his prolonged trip in 1924, when as Regent and cosovereign of the Empress Zauditu he toured the capitals of Europe—probably the first foreign voyage of a reigning head of Ethiopa since the time when the Queen of Sheba visited Jerusalem.

Halle Selassie, however, seems determined to break the isolation in which his country has so long existed. He has adopted many western manners and customs and rides through the streets of his capital in a modern automobile painted in three horizontal stripes of green, yellow and red, the Ethiopian national colors. His children, two boys and two girls, are being educated in European schools.

The Emperor's automobile is one of a fleet of about 200 cars, most of them American-made, which are driven furiously through the unpaved streets, but the bulk of the population as well as the thousands of country people who flocked to see the ceremony rode bestride small Abyssinian ponies or even smaller donkeys. Though the city is without trams or motorbuses none but the very poor travel on foot.

GERMANY DEMANDS EUROPEAN UNITY

DRESDEN, Ger. (AP)—Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, in a speech here on Nov. 3, asserted that Germany must insist on that section of the Young plan which stipulates that all nations affected must coöperate in solution of the reparation problem.

The world's capital, he said, should be distributed over all the earth, not hoarded in a few places. He pointed out that as Germany's fulfillment of its obligations depended on an increase in exports, it was essential that "the world's markets be not barred or limited, but rather opened to natural competition."

The Reichsbank president asserted that Germany's currency is "unshakable." His speech was made in connection with the opening of a Dresden branch of the bank building.

JAMAICA'S NEW PIER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica—Large tourist boats will be given a further inducement to make Montego Bay, Jamaica, a port of call in the new pier, construction of which is shortly to be begun. Hitherto the shortness of existing piers and lack of proper facilities have made it impossible for the larger vessels to use the port.

FARM BOARD'S MAIN JOB IS ORGANIZING

(Continued from Page 1)

structed to aid such organizations, and funds were provided to assist in financing such operations. A revolving fund of $500,000,000 was authorized and half of this amount appropriated.

To the farm board it seemed that one fundamental problem was the adjustment of farm production to the potential demand. In industry, factories also planned to produce their specific kind and quality of product in such quantity as the market will absorb at a price that will give a reasonable share of the return to the producer. Farm production has not been on this basis.

There are approximately 6,500,000 farms in America and they might be considered as so many miniature factories of food, with income and production problems not unlike those of the great establishments in the city. But each of these farm units has produced without regard to consumer demand, without reference to what any other of these 6,500,000 units were doing. Obviously on this basis what it cost the farmer to produce an article had little influence on the price paid for it. The highly organized industries could and did adjust themselves to the higher range of cost on everything which followed the war, but the unorganized farmer was unable to do so.

Under the law, the farm board was instructed to assist in bringing better organization for collective action among farm producers. The board could not loan a dollar to the individual farmer but was instructed to work with the coöperative organizations, which means with farmers who have joined together for collective marketing of their product. When we started work, we found that most of the coöperatives were merely local agencies whose operations were limited to collecting and loading their product in cars, after which the sale was turned over to commission houses or outsiders. These coöperatives could not regulate the flow of the commodity to the terminal market nor give the producer a voice in the price obtained for it.

A large part of our efforts thus far has been devoted to building up coöperative marketing associations in various lines, by linking up the individual coöperatives handling a particular commodity. This is in accord with the emphasis given in the Agricultural Marketing Act. The coöperatives form a central agency of their own for each of the different commodities handled, such as grain and cotton. They all become stockholders with the purpose of regulating the flow of the commodity to market so as to avoid unnecessarily depressing the price, and, because of the large volume handled, they exert considerable influence on the price obtained.

Seven national coöperative agencies of this character have been organized by coöperatives, as follows:

- Farmers' National Grain Corporation
- National Wool Marketing Corporation
- American Cotton Coöperative Association
- National Livestock Marketing Association
- National Bean Marketing Association
- National Pecan Marketing Association
- National Beet Growers Association

The Farm Board is working with other coöperative groups, including those handling such items as dairy products, apples, rice, fruits and vegetables, looking to the development of central coöperative sales agencies.

In all this work great care is being taken to see that these agencies are set up on a sound financial basis, so that they can grow and later on be in a position to operate without further financial assistance or advice from the Government.

Much Progress Made

Preliminary reports on the 1930 operations of these national coöperative sales agencies show that substantial progress is being made.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation is handling for its member associations approximately 125,000,000 pounds of this year's wool and mohair clip, which is between 35 and 40 per cent of the total. The amount of wool and mohair marketed coöperatively in 1929 was barely 10 per cent.

Deliveries of cotton, thus far, to members of the American Cotton Coöperative Association have been more than three times those of a year ago.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation merchandised something more than 50,000,000 bushels of grain the first three months of the 1930 marketing season. This figure does not include the large quantities of grain on which member associations have made advances to growers to be stored and marketed later in the season.

The raisin grape and fresh grape growers of California have been assisted by the board in working out an industry coöperative program for the removal of surplus grapes and raisins. The cost of such removal is underwritten by the industry and its purpose is to protect the market for raisins and fresh grapes.

The Farm Board has made loans totaling, all told, about $280,000,000 to the various coöperatives and stabilization corporations from its revolving fund, of which, to date, $110,000,000 has been paid back. In addition to the national coöperative sales agencies, the board is giving financial assistance to coöperatives handling alfalfa seed, apples, citrus fruits, dairy products, dried fruits, figs, grass seed, honey, poultry and eggs, grapes and raisins, rice and sour cherries.

Loans to Coöperative

At the time of the stock market crash, in October, 1929, the farm board, as an emergency measure to prevent undue depressions in agricultural commodity prices, announced a schedule of fixed loan values for wheat and cotton that it was prepared to make to coöperatives enabling them to withhold these commodities.

Later, when this proved insufficient, the board authorized emergency stabilization operations in both wheat and cotton, with the result that at the end of the 1929 crop year the Grain Stabilization Corporation had something more than 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and the Cotton Stabilization Corporation 1,300,000 bales of cotton. Announcement was made that this stabilization wheat and cotton would be held off the market during the 1930 crop marketing season, unless in the meantime prices rose to the point at which the cotton and wheat were purchased.

In addition to collective action in marketing their products, coöperative organizations will put farmers in a position where it will be possible for them to adjust production more readily to potential consumer demand and to do the job on an equitable basis. Any study of market fluctuations over a period of years indicates clearly that the farmer's gross income is always better and the commodity always brings the greatest return in times of moderate production rather than in periods of overproduction.

The penalty for overproduction is a drop in prices which ultimately yields the farmer less than he gets from a medium, or below-medium, sized crop. As a typical case, the cotton growers of the South got nearly $500,000,000 more in 1923 than they received three years later for nearly double the production.

The board has recommended acreage reduction in only two crops, wheat and cotton. We are proposing to wheat growers that they gradually reduce production to a quantity that the home market will absorb, and not in the future look to the export market to dispose of the surplus. On the other hand, in the realm of cotton, although we are asking farmers to reduce their acreage to some extent, we believe growers will still find it possible to continue in the export trade despite the serious surplus at present, but it is necessary to improve the quality of the product.

The foregoing represents the beginning which the farm board has made in applying the Agricultural Marketing Act. Experience so far tends to confirm our belief that the fundamentals of the law are sound, and while we do not contend that the law is perfect, we are of the opinion that more experience is needed before any serious thought is given to amendments, several of which have been proposed.

ASHEVILLE TO GET PLANT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASHEVILLE, N. C. -- Beef cattle raisers of western North Carolina, in coöperation with the wholesale and retail milk producers of Buncombe County, will establish a modern packing and storage plant in Asheville for the marketing of native beef and meats. The plant will represent an investment of more than $100,000.

TARDIEU CABINET HOLDS ITS OWN DESPITE ATTACK

Socialist and Radical Leaders Differ on National Defense Policy

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—With Parliament reassembling on Nov. 4, the Tardieu Government appears to be in no immediate danger of being overthrown.

Opponents of Aristide Briand's foreign policy have failed in the attempt to isolate him from the rest of the Cabinet and Opposition parties which have planned a vigorous offensive against the Government on the grounds of foreign policy appear to be despairing of overthrowing it on that account.

National prosperity may become more of a political issue in France during the coming parliamentary session than is the case today. The economic situation which the country has enjoyed has been one of the strongest arguments employed by the Government in justifying its program.

But France is now beginning to feel the effects of the world crisis more keenly and most industries are restricting expenditures. There is little doubt that should business depression increase the Opposition parties would make political capital of this tendency.

The German elections, the Steel Helmet demonstration at Coblenz and the speeches of Benito Mussolini have had a tendency to strengthen the position of the Tardieu Government which is fundamentally conservative and insistent upon maintaining strong national defenses.

Because Aristide Briand continued to speak at Geneva and elsewhere in favor of arbitration and disarmament as well as security, his critics sought to prove he was no longer at one with the rest of the Cabinet. Antagonists of the Government thought they saw a chance to bring about M. Tardieu's downfall on the question of foreign policy. But the incongruity of this position soon became apparent, for the Radicals and Socialists who are the principal opponents of the Tardieu Cabinet are at the same time the most ardent supporters of M. Briand's peace policy. They could hardly overthrow the Government because its Foreign Minister was expounding theories most dear to their own heart.

The Radical Party and the Socialist Party still declare they stand together in opposition to the Government but their collaboration, which has always been difficult, can hardly be very close, in view of the fundamental differences found in the pronouncements of their respective leaders.

R-101 TAKE-OFF BAD, ENGINEER STATES

LONDON (AP)—J. H. Binks, engineer and one of the survivors of the R-101 disaster, Nov. 3 told the special court of inquiry into the loss of the dirigible that the ship did not leave her mooring mast on an even keel at the start of the voyage to India.

The engineer said that the R-101 seemed to fall at the stern as she left the tower and three water ballasts had to be released. It is not unusual to release water ballasts but it seemed abnormal to him to release three, although he did not think that anything was wrong except that the ship seemed very heavy.

Most of Mr. Binks' testimony consisted of a prepared statement which was read to the court. Arthur Bell, another of the engineering crew of the dirigible, also testified he was on duty with Mr. Binks. Another witness was Maj. J. P. C. Cooper, "Inspector of Accidents" for the Air Ministry. He told the court that his examination of the wreckage gave no grounds for supposing that the big dirigible broke to pieces in the air.

Formosan Center Burned by Japanese

TOKYO (AP)—Newspapers of Nov. 3 reported the capture of Mahebo, central Formosan village, by Japanese troops, a victory regarded by the authorities as highly important in the campaign to subjugate the Taiyal tribesmen.

The village, a natural fortress, hemmed in by towering cliffs and deep gorges spanned only by suspension bridges, which the aborigines destroyed, was taken Nov. 2, press dispatches said. At least two Japanese officers were reported slain.

Mahebo was burned after its occupation by the military.

Japanese forces exacted a heavy toll during the attack, which started Nov. 1. Early reports said at least 80 natives were killed and many more wounded.

Further reinforcements of artillery and machine-gun sections, in addition to 500 steel helmets, were being rushed to the Japanese front from Taihoku, seacoast town.

The army reported 13 members of its expedition against the Formosan aborigines had been killed, and at least 11 seriously injured.

The tribesmen during the past week killed at least 86 Japanese in an uprising at Musha, a village in central Formosa.

Rainstorms forced down aircraft, while mountain guns and machine guns were unable to reach the primitive warriors hiding in the jungles and mountain caves. A dispatch received by the Ministry of Overseas here says: "Because the topography largely nullifies bombing from the air and other offensive weapons, our troops are considering the use of chemicals." Another official dispatch said that "in order to minimize losses, the expedition is planning to burn the forests where the enemy is hiding."

INDIA CONGRESS HEAD JAILED

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—J. M. Sen Gupta, acting president of the All-India National Congress, who was arrested at Amritsar Oct. 26, was charged Nov. 3 with spreading sedition and was sentenced by the district magistrate to one year's simple imprisonment.

BUFFALO TAXPAYERS UNITE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Buffalo Tax Revision Association has been formed to represent taxpayers on any matter which may come before the State Tax Revision Commission. A further step will be taken in the formulation of recommendations to the state body.

Artistry Proposed in Church Grounds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Church buildings, besides being beautiful architecturally, should have attractive surroundings and occupy a commanding situation in their communities, according to a report issued by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs on the general subject of public buildings and public spaces on Nov. 3.

The report recommended that church sites be determined through collaboration between community groups and city planners and deplored the tendency to incorporate churches in the lower parts of skyscrapers.

"A church is a monument as well as a place of public worship," the report said. "Its architecture and position express the character of those who build it and their regard or disregard for the spiritual values of art and beauty. It should occupy a commanding situation and have sufficient open area about it to enable the play of sunshine to enter into the beauty of the interior.

"Those who build churches should show by example the value of spacious surroundings, of orderly development and of beauty of architecture as a means of improving environment."

If the State Enforcement Act should be Repealed

A rum-runner could drive a truck-load of liquor, placarded "Bourbon Whiskey," through the streets of Boston or any other city or town in Massachusetts in broad daylight, and the state and local police would have no more right than any private citizen to interfere with the truck or arrest the driver.

Every provision of the Massachusetts statutes which forbids moonshining and rum-running would be repealed. Every Massachusetts court would be closed to the prosecution of such cases.

If you are opposed to these things, vote NO on question 2.

J. WESTON ALLEN
JOSEPH H. BEALE
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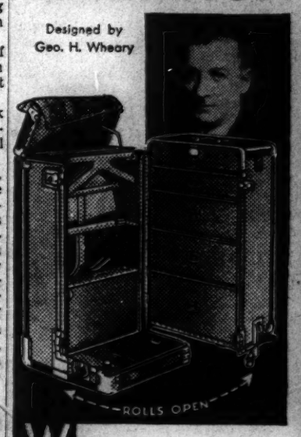

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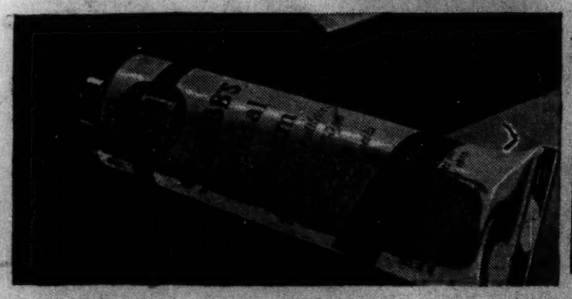

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New Squash Pie	10c

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DRY LEADERS END CAMPAIGN IN TRIP BY AIR

Warning Issued Against Influence on Polls of Wet 'Slush' Fund

By airplane, radio, mail, public meetings and house-to-house solicitation, dry forces in Massachusetts are bringing their campaign for the retention of the "Baby Volstead Act" to a close Nov. 3.

Taking off from the East Boston Airport at 10:15 a. m., with a cargo of 100,000 leaflets destined for distribution far and wide over Massachusetts, an airplane from Skyways, Inc., took Mrs. William H. Brown and Mrs. Doris L. Rutledge on a last-minute flying trip to urge the fathers and mothers of Massachusetts to retain the prohibition law enforcement act for their "children's sake."

The first stop in the flight was Worcester, Mass., where the arrival of the messengers was radiocast over Station WORC by Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, chairman of the committee against repeal. Mrs. Tilton's message was embraced in the thought that the "No" vote was the "temperance" vote, the "safety" vote and the "dry" vote.

From Worcester the fliers continued to Springfield, North Adams and Brockton, at each of which cities they were met by committees of women working to get out the vote against repeal.

In a warning against the last minute use by the wets of money and "tactics of desperation," Orville S. Poland, counsel for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, has issued a statement in which he predicts "an avalanche of dry votes that will cut the wet majority of 284,000 of the last election to tatters."

Danger From Wet Funds

"I have confidence that the rising tide of dry sentiment has come so far that now it would be impossible to stem it by even a $1,000.000 slush fund," said Mr. Poland.

"But the realization of this overwhelming dry sentiment is driving the wets to desperation. We must be on our guard. Just four years ago now, within four days, as recorded in the hearings of a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate the wets were spending $74,000 in Massachusetts to get out the vote!

"An official of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has written that 'this year Massachusetts will come first, with other states afterward, as fast as we can reach them. For this there will be required over $1,000,000 dollars to be used this year, of which $200,000 has already been subscribed by the du Ponts, Harkness, James, Raskob and others.'

Law and Order Appeal

Speaking for the Committee Against Repeal of the Baby Volstead Act from Station WNAC, Boston, Judge Arthur P. Stone in the morning made a plea directly to voters who believe in law and order irrespective of their views on prohibition.

"To repeal valuable laws in order to show you are a wet," said he, "to hamper your judges and police officers in order to show you are a wet, to join with criminals to show that you are a wet, to espouse a cause which is financed by those who formerly supported the saloons to show you are a wet, is to put yourself side by side with the crooks of Massachusetts. It is a gesture, perhaps, but a gesture of the criminal and of those who do not believe in constitutional liberty, but in disobedience to national law."

A day of prayer for the success of the prohibition cause was observed throughout the State in many churches and public meetings Nov. 2, while a "flying squadron" of dry speakers spread a blanket of dry arguments over the eastern section of the commonwealth.

The Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church and president of the Prohibition Loyalty League, introduced Miss Norma C. Brown of Bloomington, Ill., to an audience at Tremont Temple, Boston, called to consider "The Bay State Issue," with a warning to voters against "eleventh-hour propaganda." Other members of the "flying squadron" presented by him included Col. Alfred L. Moudy of Waterloo, Ind., and Oliver W. Stewart of Chicago.

Miss Brown's message was that the retention of the state enforcement act would keep 6000 state police available for work against liquor law violators, a provision eminently desirable since "there are only 50 federal agents in Massachusetts and you can lose them all in one hour in a corner of Boston and not find them for a week." She also pointed out that if Massachusetts loses her enforcement act it would constitute a "springboard" from which other states might "plunge into the annulment pool."

Colonel Moudy praised the prohibition law because it had "dissolved the partnership between the United States Government and the liquor industry," and that "no longer do the Stars and Stripes fly above breweries and distilleries."

Colonel Stewart pointed out that every "substitute" the wets were offering for prohibition had been thoroughly tried out before and had proved bad.

The full support of the prohibition law in state and nation by the moral people of each community, he predicted, would show that prohibition was not only the best way to shackle liquor, but the only way.

Message to Churches

In Malden (Mass.) churches Sunday a message was read from the Mayor of the city, William A. Hastings, urging citizens to support the law enforcement act at the polls Nov. 4.

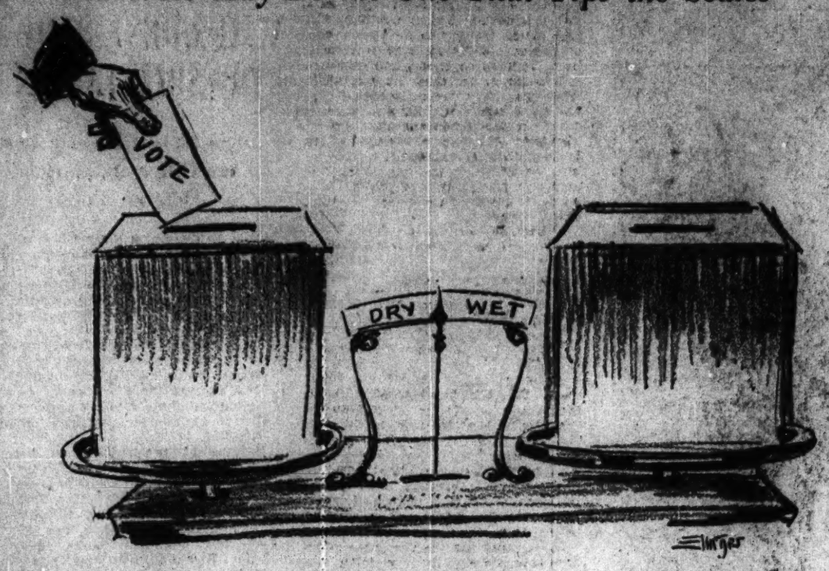
"Not for many years," said the message, "have the voters of our State been asked to register their choice on a more critical issue than is presented by Question No. 2 of the Referendum Ballot on Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1930.

"The issue is simple, clear and unmistakable. Do we in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts believe enough in orderly government, law and order, and law enforcement to retain in our general laws the section known as the Baby Volstead Act, which makes possible 100 per cent enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, or are we, by voting to repeal this enforcement act, to make impossible 75 per cent of the enforcement we now have?"

Besides the many meetings held "to clinch the vote for dry enforcement" several organizations will continue to busy themselves up until the election with the distribution of informative literature on the dry side of the issue.

The Massachusetts branch of the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition and the Opposed-to-Repeal Committee in particular will hand out many thousands of copies of red-white-and-blue slips admonishing voters to "Stand by Our 700,000 Massachusetts School Children." "Keep Our Highways Dry Ways!" "Vote 'No' on Question 2." "No Surrender to the Rumrunners!"

Your Vote May Be the One That Tips the Scales



A Cross Opposite 'NO' on Question No. 2 Is a Vote to Save Prohibition and the State Enforcement Act

QUESTION NO. 2

Shall the proposed law which amends the General Laws by striking out chapter 138, section 2A, which section provides that "No Person shall manufacture, transport by aircraft, water craft or vehicle, import or export spirituous or intoxicating liquor as defined by section three, or certain non-intoxicating beverages as defined by section one, unless in each instance, he shall have obtained the permit or other authority required therefor by the laws of the United States, and the regulations made thereunder," which law was disapproved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 110 in the affirmative and 123 in the negative and in the Senate by a vote of 11 in the affirmative and 26 in the negative, be approved?

Yes

No X

LONGSHOREMEN REJECT RENEWAL OF CONTRACT

A proposition to renew the "unrestricted slingload" for another year offered by representatives of the steamship agents was rejected at an overflow meeting of union longshoremen in Charlestown, Nov. 1, on the alleged basis that it was "not properly lived up to by some of the agents and is a cause of confusion and controversy among the men."

A compromise proposition adopted by the men will be presented for consideration at a meeting of representatives of the steamship agents to be held Wednesday or Thursday. This proposition specifies that not more than 1120 pounds shall be handled on two-wheel trucks; not more than 1500 pounds on the four-wheel platform trucks, with two men handling each truck. All other weights from 1500 pounds to a ton are to be handled by not less than three men. Loads of one ton or more must be handled by a mechanical device.

TURKEY UNABLE TO PAY DEBTS

ISTANBUL (AP)—Turkey has made a flat statement of inability to pay its creditors under the Ottoman debt settlement and demanded a revision of the Paris accord of 1928. Under the Paris accord if agreed to pay $428,000,000 in 27 annuities.

DRY LAW IS ISSUE AS PARTIES FACE ELECTION DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

Wason, in the second, seek re-election. The former is opposed by Napoleon Dyer, and the latter by Eaton Sargent.

Twice in 30 years, 1913 and 1923, the Democrats have broken into Republican Congressional representation. The Republicans do not think that it will happen again in 1930.

Amendments to the state constitution, five of which will appear on the ballot, include one to permit the Legislature to fix exemptions to income taxes and another to reduce the membership of the House of Representatives, now the largest in the country with 420 men and women entitled to seats.

Close Race Expected in Rhode Island Contest

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The "day-before" stage of the Rhode Island campaign found much doubt surrounding the election outcome with both Democrats and Republicans claiming the United States senatorial contest in the Nov. 4 balloting. A Governor, United States Senator, and three congressmen will be selected.

Jesse H. Metcalf, the incumbent Republican Senator, seeking re-election is opposed by Peter G. Gerry, former Democratic Senator who failed reëlection by a narrow margin two years ago.

Both are wets, but Metcalf has qualified his wet stand with a statement to the effect that he will work for the repeal of the liquor laws according to the stand his constituents take on the state referendum question: "The Eighteenth Amendment, shall it be retained?"

In the gubernatorial race, Norman S. Case, Republican incumbent, is pitted against Theodore F. Green, Democrat.

In the First and Second Congressional Districts, Representatives Clark Burdick and Richard S. Aldrich, Republicans, are opposed by Samuel W. Smith Jr. and Arthur L. Conaty, Democrats, respectively.

Wet Issue Clouds G. O. P. Prospects in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—The usual Republican landslide, which greets that party's nominees in Vermont elections, this year has in its path an obstacle of unmeasured strength to political aspirations, prohibition.

Whether the issue will prove sufficiently strong at the polls Nov. 4 remains to be seen. It has, however, caused what little interest there is in an otherwise quiet campaign.

Vermont's political excitement normally appears in the primaries, when in other years the victors were as good as elected.

The contest to arouse the most interest this year is that in the first congressional district, where Gov. John E. Weeks, Republican and dry, is opposed by Joseph A. McNamara, Democrat, of Burlington, who is supporting his party's wet platform.

A total of 14,000 votes, which went in the primaries to Weeks's unsuccessful opponents, neither of them drys, furnishes the main problem.

Other Republican nominees to major offices seem assured of victory.

Yale Men Assail Gothic Buildings

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Gothic architecture of Yale's new buildings was criticized Nov. 3 in a literary magazine called "The Harkness Hoot," edited and published by two undergraduates.

William Harlan Hale, one of the editors, said the buildings should have followed present-day architecture and tried to express the people and ideas of a modern world.

He held the university architects should have sought inspiration in factories, power houses, bridges and skyscrapers of the United States, all of which he sees as American and alive.

Mr. Hale said the "girder-Gothic" had turned a library into a fortress, and a gymnasium into a cathedral.

CANADIAN TO ADDRESS NEW ENGLAND SESSION

Recognizing the mutual economic interests of New England and eastern Canada, the New England Council and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce are coöperating in presenting as a speaker at the forthcoming Sixth New England Conference an outstanding Canadian industrialist, Lewis Wesley Simms of St. John, N. B., the New England Council announced on Nov. 3.

Mr. Simms will come to the "economic parliament" of the six New England states as an ambassador of good will from organized Canadian business upon invitation of organized New England business, as represented in the New England Council, which extended the invitation to the Canadian Chamber some weeks ago.

CANADIAN RESERVE IS TO BE OPENED UP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Indications that the Meadow Lake Indian Reserve will be opened up for settlement and colonization are contained in information received here.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has now entered the territory and it is imperative that action be taken soon to open the area for settlement to provide more room for growth, according to C. R. McIntosh, federal member of the constituency. The town of Meadow Lake is to be the converging point of two railway lines soon to be construoted. It is understood, furthermore, that few Indians make their home on this reserve.

CURLEY FILLS TWO VACANT CITY POSTS

B. Preston Clark, of 171 Marlboro Street, Boston, was appointed by Mayor James M. Curley on Nov. 3 to be a member of the board of adjustments for the term ending April 30, 1932. Mr. Clark, who succeeds Ralph E. Thompson, was nominated by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. The position carries no salary.

The Mayor also appointed Arthur A. Shurtleff of 66 Mt. Vernon Street, to be a commissioner of the Art Department for the term ending April 30, 1932. He succeeds the late Henry Forbes Bigelow. Mr. Shurtleff was nominated for the position by the Boston Art Club and like the other position it is without stipend.

Hours for Voting in Greater Boston

FOLLOWING is a list of the opening and closing hours of the polls in Greater Boston cities and towns during the state election Nov. 4:

	Open a. m.	Close p. m.
Arlington	6	8
Belmont	6	8
Boston	6	8
Braintree	5:45	3
Brookline	7	7
Cambridge	6	8
Chelsea	8	8
Cohasset	6	4
Dedham	6	7
Everett	8	8
Hingham	6	8
Hull	6:30	8
Lexington	6:30	4:30
Lynn	6	8
Malden	8	8
Medford	6	4
Melrose	7	5
Milton	5:45	4
Needham	6	8
Newton	6	4:30
Quincy	7	8
Revere	6	8
Somerville	6	8
Stoneham	6	8
Wakefield	8	3
Waltham	6	8
Watertown	8	8
Wellesley	6	8:30
Weston	6:30	4
Weymouth	5:45	4
Winthrop	6	8
Woburn	6	8

Allen Proclaims Armistice Day

Tuesday, Nov. 11, was officially proclaimed as Armistice Day by Gov. Frank G. Allen in a statement issued Nov. 3.

"There is no day in our year that should bring a deeper rejoicing or a more solemn reminder of what it commemorates than Armistice Day," the Governor said. "And this year of 1930, when we celebrate the tercentenary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, it takes on a special meaning because of the interest awakened in us all by contemplation of our glorious traditions and history.

"The principles which lie at the foundation of our American Government and the ideals to which we as loyal Americans hold allegiance were incorporated 300 years ago in the Massachusetts charter; woven into our common life; and on Armistice Day we honor Massachusetts men who fought for those ideals."

Employment Rise in New England Is Shown by Survey

An upward trend in employment figures for New England is indicated in a compilation of reports just issued by the New England Council. Increased industrial activity throughout the section is shown in the reports, gathered from trade associations, chambers of commerce and similar sources.

Improvement in general employment conditions was recorded during September for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, according to the industrial information bulletin of the United States Department of Labor. In some lines of industry Massachusetts and Rhode Island also showed a gain in the number employed.

Increase both in employment and man hours worked is reported by the Manufacturers' Association of Meriden, Conn. Other places in Connecticut also report increased employment in certain lines.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has authbrized the expenditure of $1,753,525 for new construction and plant improvements, officials of the company announce. From manufacturing centers scattered all over the six New England states come reports of greater activity in many lines of business, including shoes, cotton and wool textile, machinery, paper, power, and lumber.

Door Delivery Plan Urged in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A renewed plea for store-door delivery of freight in the Port of New York District was made upon the presidents of all railroads entering the city by the New York Board of Trade on Oct. 31. A letter, signed by W. J. L. Banham, president of the board, expressed the "regret and disappointment of the organization and its members" at the lack of progress in this direction.

Terming the present system "antiquated" and holding that the city is too large, its streets too congested and delays too costly to permit the present system of track and pier-station delivery of carload freight to continue, Mr. Banham urged that direct delivery of freight to consignees be undertaken on Manhattan Island as an experiment, and with this as a guide, be ultimately extended to the entire Port District.

Such a method would be optional; would entail both collection and delivery of freight; would be maintained under approved tariffs and "would be decidedly in the interests of the shippers and receivers of freight in the metropolitan area," according to Mr. Banham.

MEXICO TO DEPORT AIRWAY INTRUDERS

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Foreign planes landing in this country without official permission will be confiscated and the passengers arrested and deported, the Department of Interior announced Sept. 27.

The policy adopted followed an incident earlier in the week when four unidentified American citizens, occupants of a plane which landed between Villa Acuna and Piedras Negras, violated their parole and returned to the United States while border authorities were investigating the reasons for their unauthorized landing in Mexican territory.

Complete Abolition of Steel Trap Urged by Burgess in Radio Address

Thornton W. Burgess, New England naturalist and nature writer, criticized the steel trap in a radio talk over WBZ-WBZA Nov. 2, putting it squarely up to the conscience of his listeners, declaring that the mass of voters are indirectly causing untold suffering on animals as long as they allow the legal use of these traps to continue.

"At present this sort of thing is legal," Mr. Burgess said. "You may not inflict this suffering on helpless creatures directly yourself, but you do indirectly just so long as you allow the use of these instruments. The referendum on which you will vote Tuesday gives you your opportunity to declare yourself squarely on this issue. Will you make inhumanity illegal, or will you allow it to remain legal, thereby giving it your sanction? It is simply a matter between you and your conscience; between me and my conscience. That is all there is to it.

"Legislating the steel-jawed trap out of existence entirely in the State of Massachusetts would work no hardship on anyone. My chief criticism of the present measure is that it does not do away with the steel-jawed trap entirely, but allows its use in the trapping of so-called vermin within certain specified areas. The law would be easier to enforce were setting, possession and sale of these traps prohibited. However, this matter can be remedied later. A law is always open to amendment.

"You cannot duck the responsibility of choosing between ending legal barbarism and sanctioning its continuance, for failure to vote at all on this measure while voting on the remainder of the ticket will be equivalent to voting against the measure, and so for the continuance of the present trapping horrors. This is because the law requires that a question on the ballot to win must obtain an affirmative vote equal to at least 30 per cent of the entire number of ballots cast, and, of course, it must also be a majority on that question. So I leave the matter between you and your conscience."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight, moderate easterly winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably rain on the southeast coast; slightly warmer tonight; increasing east or northeast winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer tonight; gentle variable winds becoming moderate easterly.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Nov.2	Max. Nov.2		8 a.m. Nov.3	Max. Nov.3
Albany	38	48	Los Angeles	56	90
Atlantic City	46	48	Memphis	38	48
Boston	34	49	Nantucket	44	48
Buffalo	40	44	New Orleans	54	..
Charleston	44	66	New York	45	50
Chicago	44	54	Philadelphia	40	50
Denver	36	66	Pittsburgh	38	48
Des Moines	30	52	Portland, Me.	34	46
Eastport	38	46	Portland, Ore.	44	64
Galveston	60	66	San Francisco	56	78
Hatteras	54	54	St. Louis	42	56
Helena	34	64	St. Paul	30	54
Jacksonville	52	62	Tampa	56	74
Kansas City	40	62	Washington	32	52

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9:21 p. m., Tuesday 9:36 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light till vehicles at 5:05 p. m.

LIQUOR TRADE DENIED AID TO EMPLOYMENT

Meeting House Forum Speakers Debate Wet and Dry Questions

Both sides of the prohibition question were aired at the Old South Meeting House Forum, Nov. 2, with Julian Codman, president of the Constitutional Liberty League, supporting repeal and Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, standing firmly for preservation of the Eighteenth Amendment with stricter enforcement.

In reply to Mr. Codman's declaration that "as long as there is a demand for liquor, people will get it, if not legally, by corruption of public officials and enforcement agencies," Mr. Abbot insisted that if the Eighteenth Amendment were enforced strictly for three or four years, the question of repeal would never be agitated.

Money which formerly found its way into the coffers of saloons has built up several large industries of progressive types, Mr. Abbot pointed out. One great automobile factory in Detroit today hires from five to six times as many workers as did all the breweries and distilleries before prohibition, he explained in answer to wet assertions that the return of the liquor trade would give work to many in need.

The price of liquor has not increased since the "Baby Volstead Act" went into effect, Mr. Codman argued in support of his claims that the act had not proved practical. He charged that for one "Oliver B. Garrett" who had been discovered, there were 50 under cover.

Mr. Codman took exception to Mr. Abbot's statement that repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act" meant state nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment, but Mr. Abbot insisted that repeal of state legislation which provides for concurrent state and federal enforcement of a constitutional law between federal and state agencies constitutes nullification of the federal law.

In reply to a question from the floor relative to the legal method of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment and what chance such repeal stood, Mr. Abbot quoted Walter Lippmann of the New York World as stating that three-quarters, or at least 37 states, would have to vote for repeal to withdraw the amendment from the Constitution.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION ELECTS

The Boston Central Labor Union elected as President J. Arthur Moriarty of Boston Typographical Union 13, at the annual election at Wells Memorial Building, Nov. 1. He was unopposed. Among other officers elected were: Vice-president, William Kobs; secretary-business representative, Harry P. Grages; and treasurer, Miss Margaret L. Connolly.

Palestine Support Pledged in Boston

Pledging unqualified support and coöperation with the Jews in other parts of the world that the long held hope for the establishment of a homeland may be realized, a crowd which filled Faneuil Hall, Boston, Nov. 2, voiced its protest against the new policy of the British Government toward Palestine.

Protest against the recently issued White Paper was expressed in a resolution adopted which said that it was a repudiation of the Balfour declaration.

Elihu D. Stone, president of the New England Zionist Region, said in part: "We are assembled here to indict before the bar of American public opinion the MacDonald Labor Government. We shall not stop, we shall not rest, we shall triumph."

Car of Apples Given Jobless Men to Sell

WENATCHEE, Wash. (AP)—North central Washington fruit shippers on Nov. 1 donated a carload of apples to be sent to New York tomorrow for the jobless there to sell. Bert Baker, secretary of the Wenatchee Valley Traffic Association, said the apples would bring $3780.

The gift will consist of 756 boxes of extra fancy Jonathans. The unemployed men, relieved of paying the usual peddler's license, were expected to sell the apples at 5 cents each.

ANIMAL RESCUE FAIR DEC. 1-2

The twenty-eighth annual fair of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, Mass., is to be held at the Copley-Plaza Ballroom, Dec. 1 and 2. This annual event is one of the major sources of the league's income, providing for one-tenth of its yearly expenses. The fair will be open each day from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

"Craftsmen-at-Work" exhibition, auspices Women's Educational and Industrial Union, ballroom, Hotel Statler, until 10.

Copley-Plaza: Dinner, Massachusetts Consistory, State Suite, 9.

West Roxbury Community: Supper and meeting, Girl Scout Committee and Officers, home of Mrs. R. S. Woodberry, 19 Pomfret Street, 6:30. Meeting, Harbinger Club, Mrs. Eva Whiting, speaker, "The Interplay of Politics as Seen From a Non-Partisan Viewpoint," home of Miss Emily Holbrook, 67 Robin Street, 7:45. Meeting, Taylor Auxiliary (Baptist), home of Mrs. J. R. Boultry, 39 Bradwood Street, Roslindale, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Dinner, Dormitory Outing Club, Room 100, 6. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 3, 8.

Lowell Institute: Fourth in series of lectures on "The Old North Saga," by Halvdan Koht, professor of history, University of Oslo: "The Icelandic Family Saga," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Statler Hotel: Dinner, French Chain Store Party, Main Dining Room.

Jordan Hall—Concert in memory of Georges Longy.

Theaters

Majestic—Film, "Abraham Lincoln," 2:30 and 8:15.

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8.30

Plymouth—"Michael and Mary," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Y. M. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Meeting, Board of Directors, Board Room, 10.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Icons, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Statler Hotel: 'Craftsmen-at-Work" exhibit, auspices Women's Educational and Industrial Union, ballroom, 1 to 10. Luncheon, H. James Gediman, speaker, on "Knight Surveyance," made for the American Association of Advertising Agencies, Advertising Club, Georgian Room, 12:30.

Harvard University: lecture with music on program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra concert at Sanders Theater, Nov. 8, by Richard G. Appel, Reed Hall, Episcopal Theological School, 99 Brattle Street, 5: "Iceland's Thousand Years," by Prof. F. S. Cawley, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries except Monday, when the museum is closed. Special exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. International Industrial Exhibition of Contemporary Decorative Metals and Cotton Textiles, sponsored by the American Federation of Arts. Through Nov. 8. Eighteenth Century French designs.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Nov. 23.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, England, by W. Ratcliffe.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Color-music, neo-expressionism; paintings, by I. J. Belmont. Through Nov. 15.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Century English landscapes, sporting paintings and color prints. Through Nov. 15.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Drawings by Rabindranath Tagore. Through Nov. 4. Old and modern sporting prints. Through Nov. 8. Flower studies by Shunichiro Tomita. Through Nov. 11.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Herbert Barnett, monotypes by Arthur F. Musgrave and block prints by Margaret Patterson. Through Nov. 8.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Philip Little. Through Nov. 15. Recent drypoints and etchings by Frank W. Benson.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Paintings by Norbert Heermann. Through Nov. 8.

Copley Gallery, 106 Newbury Street—Water colors by Dawson Dawson-Watson. Through Nov. 15.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Studios in vardious media by Corot.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings by Briscoe, Blampied, Benson, Bone, Cameron, Pennell and Zorn.

Scherer Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by six contemporary masters.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water color paintings by the Kiowa Indians of Oklahoma, and Indian pottery, dolls and bead-work lent by the Children's Museum of Cambridge.

Women's Industrial and Educational Union—Fifth exhibition of "Craftsmen-at-Work," Hotel Statler. Through Nov. 8.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 560 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Exhibition of portraits and still life groups by Sally Cross Bill. Through Nov. 15.

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SOVIET FARMING UNDER ANALYSIS BY CHICAGO MAN

Harper Finds Collectivism Almost Universal in Grain Sections

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Collectivist farming—sometimes by persuasion, sometimes by compulsion—has won about 25 per cent of the farm households of Soviet Russia, Prof. Samuel N. Harper estimated in a talk to the University of Chicago down-town college, Oct. 31.

In the grain regions which he visited during extensive travels in the Soviet Republic last summer he found collectivism almost universal. He figured it had enrolled from 85 to 90 per cent of the farm families there.

Promises of machinery and social advantages, such as nurseries, clubs, newspapers, radio, offered a real inducement for peasants of small holdings to pool their resources in the government farming units, Professor Harper said. Not all these promises could be kept, however, and he reported frequent disappointments, as collectivist farms were formed faster than machinery could be manufactured to equip them.

Since the efforts of the Soviet Government to change agriculture from an individualistic to a collectivist basis are comparatively recent, starting only about two years ago, it is still too early to judge whether or not the policy is increasing the productivity of the country, said this experienced observer of Russia.

"No doubt the productivity of the poor peasant has increased since he joined the collectivist farms," he continued. "As for the middle peasant, who constitutes the majority of the agricultural population of Russia, it appears that he worked energetically last year, if one judge by the size of the crops. The rich peasant probably produced less than formerly. In measuring the success of the first year one must remember two factors, the unusually favorable weather conditions of last summer and the newness of the machinery."

Young people, taught in school and in the classes of the Red army, are more enthusiastic about collectivism than their elders, Professor Harper noted. The middle peasant, he continued, "is stubbornly and strongly individualistic." This group, which he estimated roughly to constitute about 60 per cent of all Russia's farm population, was to be "won over" according to Soviet policy, by "education" as to the benefits of cooperative farming. But the rich farmer, the Soviet authorities held, could be handled only by "liquidation," which meant taking over his holdings.

This sidelight on Russia was given by the speaker in his definition of a rich peasant: "He is really a very modest capitalistic element 'Rich' may mean only that he has a couple of horses and two or three cows; or perhaps that he does a little trading on the side."

All peasants constitute a puzzling problem to the Bolsheviks, in this student's analysis. As a toiler the farmer is a friend and ally of the proletariat; as a private trader he is an enemy. The Communists endeavored to solve the question by adopting the slogan, "Liquidation of the rich peasants as a class," and by endeavoring to make "rural proletarians" out of the remainder. To this end the Soviet "cadres," that is, the Young Communist, the shock-brigade workman, the party worker and others, are enlisted to bring about a change in peasant thinking in favor of collectivist agriculture.

Twenty-five thousand carefully selected factory workers were sent last summer to the villages to supply technical knowledge of machinery and political leadership to the peasants. Many of them proved helpful, but some were mere "drill-sergeants." A local cartoon of the day, noted by the Chicago visitor, showed a city workman commanding his peasant laborers to bring in the hay. When they protested that it was wet he answered, "Wet or dry, bring it in. Today is the day for this job."

40,000,000 Women Condemn War Talk

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Forty million women, scattered over almost every part of the world, have been responsible for the presentation to the Assembly of the League of Nations of a manifesto which urges that every effort be directed toward the observance of the Briand-Kellogg pact, and that the growing tendency to discuss the possibilities of another war should cease.

Women, joined in the great international organizations, the manifesto says, "feel impelled to call attention to the increasinig and cminous tendency of the press, the general public, and even governmental circles to discuss, or admit in discussion, the possibility of another war; this is in utter disregard of the sacred pact formally renouncing war, which has just been signed by 57 civilized nations."

Discussion of the possibilities of war, the manifesto continues, is a slur on national honor, and menaces youth and humanity generally. In place of war talk statesmen are called upon "to increase their efforts henceforward to make the whole-hearted observance of the Briand-Kellogg pact the supreme charge of national honor and the safeguard of humanity."

The document, which was circulated officially by the desire of the president of the Assembly to the representatives of every nation, was signed by the International Council of Women, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World's Young Women's Christian Association, International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, World Union of Women for International Concord, and the International Federation of University Women.

DANISH LIBRARIES PAY FEE ON BOOKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The Copenhagen publisher, Steen Hasselbalch is following up the judgment in his and the author, Peter Freuchen's, favor at the Supreme Court, according to which a publisher is entitled to put an embargo on libraries lending his publications to other people.

Hasselbalch's slogan is, that he who borrows a book shall pay a fee for the benefit of publisher and author. So far Hasselbalch is the only Danish publisher who has taken this step, and his colleagues in Copenhagen hesitate to follow his example. On the other hand the Union of Provincial Booksellers is much interested in the new venture, which has its full approval.

The method is that if libraries, reading societies or similar institutions wish to include one of Hasselbalch's books in their lending department, they have to buy a coupon or voucher, which costs the same as the book itself, and which is to be attached to the volume, giving the library in question the right to lend the book from Oct. 1, 1930 to April 1, 1932, at which date the embargo on the books Hasselbalch publishes this autumn ceases.

AUSTRALIANS EXPECT BETTER WOOL SALES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—As the season's wool sales approach, pastoralists feel that last year's heavy drop in wool prices will not be repeated. There are indications that the market has touched bottom, though they realize that the old days of fabulous prices, which meant huge profits for the industry, have vanished. Wool production, it is felt, will be barely profitable unless prices improve, though growers have obtained some relief by a 20 per cent reduction of standard wages.

Last year's decline in values dealt a serious blow to the great wool growing industry upon which the prosperity of Australia has depended in the past, and receipts were more than £30,000,000 ($150,000,000) less than for the previous season. In 1928-29 the wool clip was worth £70,000,000 to Australia compared with less than £40,000,000 for 1929-30.

Owing to the multiplication and popularity of fabrics used as substitutes for wool, there seems little immediate prospect of a return to former high prices.

Propaganda Enters Schools in Assam

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

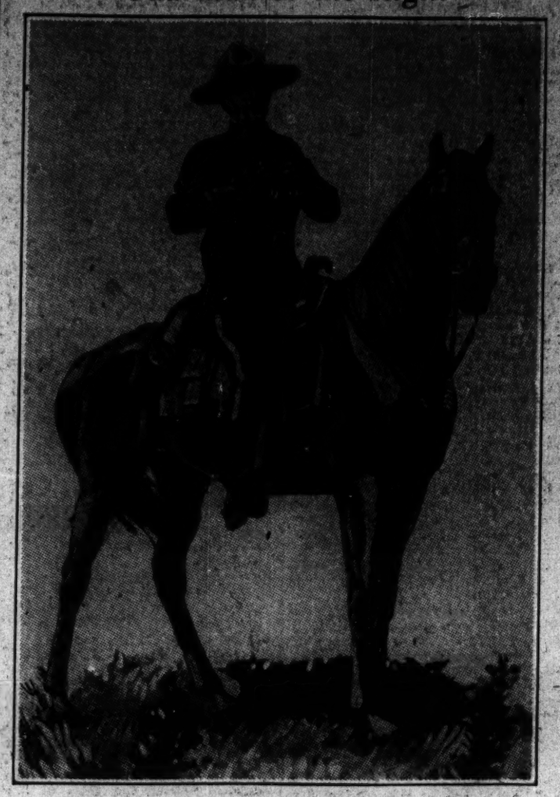
MADRAS—Although Assam is a quiet little province on the outskirts of India and takes little interest in politics, it has not remained immune from Congress propaganda. The efforts of the propagandists have been specially directed toward involving students and school children in the current agitation.

In this they were so successful that the Director of Public Instruction was compelled to issue a circular notifying school authorities that unless they could keep their institutions clear of political activities it might become necessary to close them.

This challenge was immediately taken up by the opposition in the legislature, and a motion was tabled calling for the withdrawal of the circular. In opposing the resolution, J. R. Cunningham, the Director of Public Instruction, said: "The trouble lies not in the fact that the action complained of has been taken during the current year, but that such action was not taken a generation ago, and that in the interval a habit of mind has been begotten which regards indiscipline as a natural right and bitterly resents control.

"As soon as political agitation arises the schools are involved. Agitators find in them an organization ready to their hand in which the gospel of disorder flourishes and spreads. Schoolboys are brought to the front and are used as pawns in the political game. In large numbers they have their education brought to an untimely end."

'Guardian of the Right'



CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
Typical of the Famous Force Whose Humanitarian Work in the Northwest Has Achieved World-Wide Fame.

CANADA TO PAY BELATED HONOR TO 'MOUNTIES'

Memorial Institute Fund to Be Used for Benefit of Needy Veterans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALGARY, Alta.—Many years ago a distinguished author traveling through the wide expanses of the western Canadian prairies saw approaching him, silhouetted on the distant horizon, a solitary figure on horseback.

As it came nearer he was enabled to distinguish the cowboy hat and the scarlet tunic of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police or the "Mounties," as they are affectionately known throughout Canada. "I recognized," he said later, "that I was in the presence of the British Empire."

For more than half a century these men of the "Scarlet and Gold" have been known throughout the civilized world as personifying duty, gallantry, and, withal, modesty. While their prowess on the battlefield has been fully proved on various occasions, including the World War, it is not solely, or indeed chiefly, for this that their name is honored throughout Canada.

It is rather for their humanitarian work that they are remembered. In the days before the advent of steel, when the population was thinly sprinkled over 1000 miles of prairie—to the Indians, they represented justice, strict but merciful; to the white settlers, they were physician, nurse, magistrate, adviser, guide, philosopher, sympathetic friend.

Robert Service has written a little verse which epitomizes their actuating motive:

In the little Crimson Manual 'tis written plain and clear
That those who'd do their duty well, must say goodbye to fear.
Must be a guardian of the right, a sleuth-hound of the trail:
In the little Crimson Manual ther's no such word as "FAIL."

At long last an appeal is being made for the establishment of a Memorial Institute for the veterans of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, some of whom, are not too greatly blessed with worldly possessions. It is planned to raise a fund of $100,000 for the purpose of erecting a Memorial Institute in Calgary, Alberta, "where needy veterans of the force may be taken care of."

It is fitting that this appeal should be made widely, for the force has attracted members from every quarter of the English-speaking world. The United States connection with it goes back to the day when Chief Sitting Bull's braves surrendered to the boys in the scarlet after the battle with the forces of General Custer's command.

Many Americans have served with the corps, and the memorial plan affords an opportunity to give evidence of the high esteem in which the corps is so justly held by administering to the needs of its veterans whose lines have not fallen on too pleasant places.

The movement is sponsored by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Veterans' Association at Calgary, Alta., with the several branches of the Royal Trust Company in Canada acting in the capacity of trustee.

PUBLICITY URGED IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—"A publicity campaign is needed to secure to the sugar industry of Queensland its proper place in public esteem," said Senator T. W. Crawford here recently. More than £8,000,000 is invested in the industry, he said, and the present area under cane, 140,000 acres, can be extended to supply 10 times the population of Australia. Already Queensland produced 90 per cent of the sugar used in the Commonwealth as well as a large quantity that is exported.

1300 ENGLISH MINERS ENABLED TO BUILD HOMES

Collieries Join Government in Helping to Finance Project

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURHAM, Eng.—Financial coöperation between colliery companies, the Government, and individual miners has made it possible for 1300 miners in the Easington rural district, near here, to build their own homes.

When a group of miners, dissatisfied with existing living conditions, went to the company and asked for assistance, the directors set about devising a plan. As a result, they offered to give each man who was ready to coöperate a piece of land freehold, averaging 260 square yards. This gave room for a house with two or three bedrooms and a garden in front and at the back. All legal charges were paid by the company with the exception of government stamp duty.

Each man wishing to buy a house had to put down a £5 deposit. The subsidy available from the Government and from the local authorities amounted to £89. Money was lent by the company to each man, on which interest at 3 per cent was payable, so as to provide the necessary capital. This money was lent on a mortgage, secured land and building.

The net cost of a house containing a living room and three bedrooms was £262 12s. 6d. Each house was fitted with electric light and other conveniences. The purchaser signed an agreement, which authorized the company to deduct from his wages a sum of not less than 7s. a week in repayment of principal and interest of the cash advanced. He had, of course, no rent to pay.

If these payments are maintained regularly the house and the land will become his freehold property in about 14 years' time. If any man cares to pay a larger sum each week, it will come into his possession earlier. If he has to leave the district, the company has the option of purchase at an agreed figure or he may sell the house to another employee of the company.

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Mrs. Mary E. Conklin, Belmar, N. J.
Mrs. James Martin, Los Angeles, Calif.
Margaret C. Martin, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Lillian S. Ruddick, Los Angeles, Calif.
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Doris M. Paine, New York City
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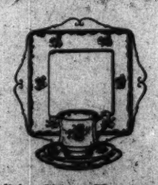

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ADDRESS GIVEN BY BLISS KNAPP IN RADIO SERIES

'Why I Am a Christian Scientist' Discussed Over Boston Station

Initiating a series of lectures on "Famous Faiths," to be radiocast from Station WEEI during the month of November, Bliss Knapp, a former First Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and a former member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered an address on Sunday, Nov. 2, on "Why I Am a Christian Scientist."

The program went on the air at 2:30 p. m., with an announcement by the Rev. Gordon Chilson Reardon, pastor of the First Parish in Saugus, Mass., in general charge of the series.

The first number was an organ prelude, based on the hymns, "Joy Cometh in the Morning," by Lorenz, and "I Love to Tell the Story," by Kate Hankey, as given on page 15 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy. It was played by Claude E. Saunier, organist for The Mother Church.

A reading from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, was then given by Mr. Knapp. The selections were as follows: Page 387, line 27; 326:16, 368:22-24, 321:19-29, 243:4, 359:20, 351:8, 126:22, pref. xi:9-14, 377:26, 410:14, 29-30; 128:4-11, 4:3, 340:15.

Miss Florence Middaugh, soloist for The Mother Church, sang "He Shall Feed His Flock," from Handel's "Messiah," and then Ernest Beaufort of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor introduced Mr. Knapp. The program closed with the solo, "Trust Ye in the Lord," by John Prindle Scott, sung by Miss Middaugh.

Future programs in the series will include Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Unitarian, Nov. 9; Prof. Clarence R. Skinner, Community Church Movement, Nov. 16; Dr. Garfield Morgan, Congregationalist, Nov. 23; and the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, Episcopalian, Nov. 30.

Text of Address

Mr. Knapp's address follows:

I have been asked to tell the radio audience, Why I am a Christian Scientist. There is a fundamental reason for being a Christian Scientist, and it is one of the happiest experiences of my life to share that reason with others. I am a Christian Scientist because Christian Science teaches me how to have a practical faith in God's goodness, as it is taught in the Holy Bible—the same Bible our fathers used long before the discovery of Christian Science in 1866.

Faith

Some people underestimate the element of faith; others may ignore it entirely; whereas faith is the open door to every department of learning. When, for example, a child first goes to school, he must accept on faith the declaration of his teacher that two and two make four. He must accept on faith the declaration of his teacher concerning the letters of the alphabet; and he must go a long way in the computation of numbers and in the arrangement of letters into words and sentences, before it can be said that he really understands. Then consider the great faith our inventors of the telegraph, the telephone and the wireless systems must have had. They first conceived an idea; then they had to pursue that idea through faith; eventually the understanding came. Think of the magnificent faith of our aviators who have ventured to nearly every part of the globe. Then we begin to realize that the open door to every department of learning, discovery and invention is faith. Indeed, without faith no one could ever achieve anything really worth while.

"Faith," says the Scripture, "is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." And so Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in her Science and Health, (page 298) that spiritual realities "dawn in faith and glow full-orbed in spiritual understanding." Faith then is that quality of intelligence where divinity reaches humanity. If therefore an individual were to suppress his faith, he would no longer be capable of recognizing that which is spiritual or divine.

The Sign of Healing

When God required Moses to lead the Hebrew people out of Egypt, faith was essential on the part of a whole nation before that nation could accept Moses as its God-appointed leader. When a question of doubt arose, God gave Moses two signs or symbols that would be acceptable as proofs of God's presence and power to those who had faith. The first was the sign of the rod. The second was the healing of Moses' hand of leprosy. Then God assured Moses that if the people would not believe the first sign, they would believe the latter sign of healing; and from that day to this, the sign of healing has been to the people of faith the most absolute proof of God's presence and power known to men.

Some centuries later, when John the Baptist sent messengers to Christ Jesus to know whether he were the promised Messiah, the question might have arisen, What answer could Jesus present that would constitute an absolute proof of his messiahship? He did not resort to an argument. He turned back fifteen centuries and used the same kind of proof that God gave to Moses, namely the sign of healing. Turning to the bystanders, Jesus proceeded in that same hour to heal many of their plagues and infirmities. Then he replied, "Go your way, and tell John what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel is preached." That was Jesus's reply to a man of faith. Moreover those works of healing indicated exactly what Jesus meant by "works" when he said, "The same works that I do, bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me." There again is the statement that those works of healing indicate the proof of God's presence and power, for as Jesus said, "though ye believe not me, believe the works." I am a Christian Scientist because I have the faith to believe, with all those who accept the Bible teachings, that the sign of healing which God gave to Moses, and which Christ Jesus gave to John the Baptist, constitutes the most absolute proof of God's presence and power known to men.

I am a Christian Scientist because Mary Baker Eddy has expressed this Science in her book, "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," with such scientific accuracy, that the simple reading of that book has many times healed the reader. The last chapter in the book, called "Fruitage," presents a hundred pages of testimonials by those who have been healed simply by reading that book. Before those testimonies were published, they were submitted to the same tests for verification that would be required by a court of law. They include the healing of eye-trouble, deafness, dropsy, heart-trouble, asthma, consumption, cancer and so forth, — difficulties that are by many considered incurable. But here again is that sign of healing,—the same sign that God gave to Moses; the same sign that Christ Jesus gave to John the Baptist, which the people of faith recognize as the most absolute proof of God's presence and power known to men.

While I was in Florida last winter, I met an old-time friend whom I had not seen in many years. She was then ninety years of age, and she lives with her sister who was ninety-six. I asked her to tell me again what brought her into Christian Science. Her husband was a practicing physician. In 1886, that is to say forty-four years ago, that physician told his wife that she could live but a short time, because she was suffering from malignant cancer. When the husband gave her up as beyond all hope of recovery, she asked permission to try Christian Science. The husband gave his consent, provided she would not allow the Christian Scientist to give her any medicine or lay a hand on her.

When this little lady went to the Christian Scientist's office, she was asked to take a chair, but remembering her husband's warning, she deliberately moved the chair to another position to convince herself that it had no electrical attachments. Then she had her first Christian Science treatment. After a few treatments, not exceeding two weeks' time, she was completely and permanently healed of that malignant cancer. That was forty-four years ago; she is today ninety years of age, well and strong for one of her years, and in full possession of her faculties.

To avoid thinking that this is an isolated case, let me tell of another woman whose healing from cancer was authenticated and reported in one of the Christian Science periodicals. As the result of the publication of her testimony, this woman received many letters. When I saw her about two years ago, she told me that up to that time she had received seventy-four letters from those who had themselves been healed of cancer by Christian Science. So there was a single record of seventy-five cases of cancer healed by the power of God in Christian Science.

If forty-four years ago that physician had succeeded in healing his wife of the malignant cancer, the whole world would have bestowed its blessing upon him, and rightfully so. But even at that time Mrs. Eddy had found the remedy, and it has stood the test of all these years. Then does not the world owe Mrs. Eddy a debt of gratitude for such a discovery? Thus it is that Christian Science testifies of Christ Jesus, by doing the works that he did, and by doing them always in his name. Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Christian Science Versus Suggestion

There are some who believe that inasmuch as Christian Science heals the sick by a mental method, this method must employ some form of will-power or hypnotic suggestion. Those methods, however, are the product of the carnal mind, which St. Paul described as "sin and death"; but he also said, "to be spiritually minded is life and peace"; and these two points of view are polar opposites. Consequently the Christian Scientist never employs human will or suggestion to heal.

Some may believe that even if hypnotic suggestion is the product of the carnal mind, it may be used by the proper individual and under proper conditions to achieve much good. Such an individual was at the head of the philosophical department when I was in the university. He apparently understood the power of hypnotic suggestion, and it is said that he used it in his classes. For that reason I avoided his courses, because I refused to submit myself to his hypnotic suggestion. But he was so sincere in his belief that such a system of suggestion could do good that he conceived the notion of using it on his own son, in order to cause his son to graduate from the university more brilliantly than if left to his natural resources. That boy was in a class next above my own, and I had frequent opportunity to observe his conduct. Up to a certain point the professor's theory seemed to be a success, because the boy was finally graduated brilliantly. But it was not the boy's own mind, it was his father's mind dominating that of his son. The result was that when the father finally withdrew his personal domination and control, it left his son in such a weakened mental condition that within three years after graduation he was pronounced a helpless imbecile. What a price to pay for a mere philosophical experiment; and if you desire a proof, this experience should convince anyone that good can never be derived from evil, and suggestion of every kind is unquestionably an evil. Consequently, a Christian Scientist never uses will power or suggestion in Christian Science practice.

Simplicity of Christian Healing

In strong contrast with this experience, let me cite an instance of how practical the teachings of Christian Science can be made. I recall an experience of my own when I was a small boy in the grammar school. Whenever I was called upon to recite in class, I invariably said the wrong thing, and yet I might know the right thing as soon as I was seated, but then it was too late. That condition continued for about a month, and when we were graded at the close of the month, I was placed very nearly at the foot of the class. I was too much ashamed of the condition to speak of it at home, but fortunately we had to present our monthly report card for the signature of our parents. When I presented my card to my father, he examined it very critically, and he took plenty of time to do it. Then he looked at me very critically, and demanded an explanation. I was able to tell him that I had been faithful in my studies. When I told him that, he, as a Christian Scientist, knew instantly what the difficulty was—the same old difficulty described by Paul: "For the good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do."

Evidently my father was too busy at the moment to deal with the problem, so he turned me over to my mother to be healed of that condition in Christian Science. My mother began by asking me why children go to school, and then she explained that children go to school, not to learn a mass of facts, but rather to cultivate or develop certain mental faculties of intelligence, such as perception, reason, memory, application, and judgment. There are other faculties, to be sure, but these at least are fundamental. My mother showed me that we grasp a new idea through the faculty of perception, we take it into the understanding through the faculty of reason, we retain it from being lost by the faculty of memory, and we are able to express it to others through the faculties of application and judgment. My mother then explained that these are all faculties of the divine Mind,—God is their creator; and as creations of the divine Mind, these faculties of intelligence are necessarily expressed in all God's children alike. You never heard of a human being who pretended to be the originator or creator of memory. No human being ever claimed to be the originator of the faculty of reason. Webster's dictionary says, "The Scholastics held that there is a hierarchy of causes, the supreme or first cause being the divine Mind." Mrs. Eddy declares in Science and Health (106:7) that God endowed man with reason as an inalienable right, and that immortal memory (Science and Health, 407:22) is never lost. She uses those words "immortal memory," in the side note to the paragraph.

Thus my mother began to lead my thought to recognize the source of true intelligence, not in the human brain, but in the infinity of the divine Mind. She undertook to establish my true relationship to the divine Mind, by explaining that I, as the child of God, made in His image and likeness, must of necessity be the image and likeness of divine Mind; must of necessity be the image of His intelligence, including all the faculties of that intelligence. Therefore, in reality, I could no more be separated from the experience and activity of that intelligence than God could be lost or destroyed. My mother continued that explanation until she led me step by step to the realization of my own inseparable relationship to the faculties of divine Mind; and when she led me to the point of realizing or understanding that relationship, I was healed. After that it was easy for me to recite correctly. The result was that when we were graded at the close of the second month, I found myself as near the head of the class as previously I had been near the foot, and I was able to hold my position.

That experience strengthened my mental faculties, gave me the recognition of the true source of strength and intelligence, and the ability to express myself. I never knew before just what a Christian Science treatment was, but I learned from my mother's audible explanation, even though I was but a child, that a Christian Science treatment is the well-reasoned, logical explanation of that which is absolutely true about the nature of God and of man's relationship to God. When that well-reasoned explanation is carried to the point of realization or undersanding, it heals the sick; and it healed me. I saw the relation between cause and effect. I learned from that experience that the teachings of Christian Science are based on the Bible, that they have to do with the nature of God, and that is why in Christian Science physical and moral healing are inseparable. To be healed physically means also to be healed morally, according to the teachings of Christian Science.

Martin Luther's Healing Prayers

In the Biblical account of the Acts of the Apostles may be found several reports of apostolic healing, which took place after the departure of Jesus. In fact Christian healing was continued for about 300 years after the time of Jesus, proving that this healing could be taught to others. But during the dark ages, Christian healing was unknown, and the people suffered such misery and torment that they began to attribute their suffering to God. Then they resorted to rites and ceremonies to appease the wrath of an angry God. That condition continued until the beginning of the Reformation. Then a small group of reformers began to read the Bible, and through their study of the Bible, they gained such a clear, correct concept of God that their prayers healed the sick.

I should like to bring to your attention one specific case of healing performed by Martin Luther for his beloved disciple, Philipp Melanchthon. Luther had evidently been on a journey, and during his absence Melanchthon was taken ill, so seriously ill that he had lost consciousness, his eyes were set, and the Court physician declared that he was beyond human aid. It was then that Luther returned, and when he found his beloved friend in that condition he was visibly frightened. Then, rousing himself, he exclaimed: "O God, how has the devil injured this Thy instrument!" Observe in that remark the effect of Luther's Bible study. The Bible had taught him that God never made a man sick,—that sickness is the work of the devil, or evil. Is not that exactly what Jesus taught? Jesus once referred to a woman who "was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself," as one "whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years." Jesus declared that the woman's condition was the work of Satan and not of God, and Jesus employed the power of God to heal that evil condition.

Centuries after the time of Jesus, there comes the ringing challenge of Martin Luther that Melanchthon's sickness was the work of the devil. Then Luther appealed to God, the Giver of all good, to save his friend. To use Luther's own language: "I wearied His ears with all His promises of hearing prayers, which I could repeat out of Holy Writ, so that He could not but hear me if ever I were to trust in His promises." Then, grasping Melanchthon by the hand, he exclaimed: "Be of good courage, Philipp; thou shalt not die. God has pleasure in life, not in death. Therefore, give no place to the spirit of sorrow, and be not thine own murderer." Needless to say, those declarations of truth caused Melanchthon to revive; but he was much like a drowning man who begs to be let alone that he may die in peace. "By no means," insisted Luther, "thou must serve our Lord God yet longer." Then food was brought, but Melanchthon refused it, whereupon Luther with his accustomed impetuosity, exclaimed: "Thou must eat, or I will excommunicate thee!" Think of threatening to excommunicate a man, simply because he would not eat. However, it broke that mesmeric stupor, and Melanchthon was completely and permanently healed. The correct application of the power of God prolonged his life for 20 years, a full generation.

Mrs. Eddy's Healing Prayers

The healing prayers that ushered in the Reformation prove that God's healing power is not for a particular time nor for a particular class of people; it is for all time, "the same yesterday, and today, and for ever." When Mary Baker Eddy was a child, her mother taught her that God does indeed answer prayer and heal the sick. One time when the child was suffering from a fever, her mother reminded her that if she would turn to God in prayer, He would heal her. So Mary Baker did pray to God fervently, and she was healed of the fever, and her mother was glad. There was the proof of God's nearness. There was the proof that He answers prayer today, as He has always done. Later on, Mrs. Eddy healed a little child of severe eye trouble through her prayers to this same loving Father of all. Such experiences were but preparing Mrs. Eddy for the great event which came into her life in 1866.

Mrs. Eddy had met with an accident and sustained an injury, which her physician declared must result fatally. On the third day following the accident, Mrs. Eddy turned to her Bible and began to read from the Gospel of Matthew how Jesus healed the palsied man. Doubtless she had read that account many times before, but this time she was under the stress of circumstances. Her physician, from a material point of view, declared that she must die; she knew that nothing material could save her. So she turned absolutely to God, and from that spiritual point of view, she began to read how Jesus healed the palsied man; as she read she began to comprehend how the healing was done, and she was instantly healed.

Healing Effect of the Textbook

The healing that came to Mrs. Eddy was the ancient sign of God's presence and power. She resumed her study of the Bible, and began to write out her observations from that same spiritual point of view, as a scribe under orders. Those writings formed the basis of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Then Mrs. Eddy discovered that the reading of her book heals the sick, because it lifts one in thought to that spiritual point of view from which he can comprehend that which is absolutely true in the sight of God. The Bible declares that the seed of truth is in itself. It is a living, palpitating, vitalizing power of the divine presence, and when one understands it, he can always express it. As this book, Science and Health, leads the individual to see and understand that which is true in the sight of God, the expression of that understanding is manifest in healing, purification, and regeneration. It is a most important fact that moral healing can never be separated from physical healing in Christian Science because both proceed from the same source.

Recently I was duly impressed, while attending one of our mid-week testimonial meetings, by the testimonies of two mature men. Each testified that as a result of reading Mrs. Eddy's Science and Health he was healed of the tobacco habit; healed of the liquor habit; healed of the gambling habit; and healed of immorality. When a woman can write a book that will heal its readers of immorality, then surely it will be granted that she must be a pure-minded woman, for "by their fruits shall ye know them."

Mrs. Eddy Proved the Healing Power Teachable

The fruitage of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which book was first published in 1875, proved that Mrs. Eddy not only understood this Science of divine healing herself, but that she could express it in language which enabled others to understand and repeat the healing. Not long after the publication of Science and Health my family was in need of healing. For thirteen years my mother had been a patient sufferer from a condition that gradually developed and finally left her helpless. When the physicians declared that she could not live much longer, she turned to Christian Science. My father wrote directly to Mrs. Eddy for help. Mrs. Eddy responded by sending one of her students to heal my mother. After two weeks' treatment in Christian Science my mother was completely and permanently healed. My father and mother intuitively knew that the healing power came from God. They saw in it the return of primitive Christian healing, and they desired to understand more of it. They applied to Mrs. Eddy for class teaching in Christian Science and were accepted.

One day, during the course of instruction, Mrs. Eddy required each member of that class to find a patient, heal the case, and report the completed healing next day in class. My father, like many others, was a stranger in the city, and he wondered how he could find a patient. It was not a question of the healing; the more serious point was to find the patient. So he told his dilemma to his landlady when he returned to his lodgings. The landlady immediately said that he could heal her, for she was totally deaf in one ear. My father rushed to his room, joyous at having found a patient. As he entered his room he declared, with the realization and the spirit which Mrs. Eddy had poured out upon that class: "In all the realm of the real there is no such thing as deafness." Immediately the woman came running after him, exclaiming: "I am healed, I am healed!" She explained that something happened in that ear like a pistol shot and she was instantly healed. Every member of that class but one found his patient, healed the case, and reported the complete healing next day in class.

Mrs. Eddy could impart the letter and the spirit of these teachings to her students in such measure as to lift them right out of their former environment, and almost invariably make Christian Science practitioners of them.

Conclusion

All that anyone can ever know about Christian Science must be gained from Mary Baker Eddy and her writings. She has said that her church "is the mouthpiece of Christian Science" (My. p. 247). Consequently the institutional activities of this church provide the means and methods by which sin, disease, and death may be overcome, and complete salvation achieved in the way which Christ Jesus taught.

Christian Science is vital to men and women, because it presents a scientific explanation by which all may work out their own salvation. It explains all cause and effect as mental; and that sin, disease, and death are overcome by the same Principle which enabled Christ Jesus to heal the sick and raise the dead. Contrary to popular opinion, this healing is achieved not by any use of the human will or suggestion, but by the understanding of that which is absolutely true in the sight of God.

Here let me read from Science and Health, the Tenets of the Christian Science Church. Every Christian Scientist, in order to become a member of this church, must first subscribe his name to these six Tenets:

"1. As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life.

"2. We acknowledge and adore one supreme and infinite God. We acknowledge His Son, one Christ; the Holy Ghost or divine Comforter; and man in God's image and likeness.

"3. We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts.

"4. We acknowledge Jesus' atonement as the evidence of divine efficacious Love, unfolding man's unity with God through Christ Jesus the Way-shower; and we acknowledge that man is saved through Christ, through Truth, Life and Love as demonstrated by the Galilean Prophet in healing the sick and overcoming sin and death.

"5. We acknowledge that the crucifixion of Jesus and his resurrection served to uplift faith to understand eternal Life, even the allness of Soul, Spirit, and the nothingness of matter.

"6. And we solemnly promise to watch, and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to do unto others as we would have them do unto us; and to be merciful, just, and pure."

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CHILD PROGRAMS TO COME BEFORE HOOVER BOARDS

Hours Outside Duties of School and Home Scanned by 1200 Observers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—During the 40 per cent of their first 18 years that American girls and boys spend outside of their homes and schools, what are the agencies shaping their happiness and future? What is the value of each?

Are the old established agencies—reading, play, Sunday school—still potent? What of the radio, the motion pictures, organized camping, that have grown in recent years to become major factors in children's development and yet were unknown when their parents were children?

These and innumerable other questions are answered in a comprehensive report that will be submitted to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection here Nov. 19-22 by a Committee on Youth Outside the Home and School headed by James E. West, chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. West's report is one of 18 10,000-word reports that have been assembled here in preparation for the conference.

These surveys represent work done by more than 1200 specialists since the conference was called by President Hoover in July, 1929. They have been compiled from reports of many subcommittees and will serve as a factual basis of guidance for all modern problems of childhood.

Leisure Hours Surveys

Mr. West's committee surveyed those hours outside the restrictions and controls and tasks of home and school which it says are "actual determinants because in them a young person is 'being himself.'"

Fourteen organized agencies and influences with which the child comes into contact at this time are dealt with in the report. They begin with the churches and organized boys and girls agencies and continue down a list that includes radio, organized play, commercial amusements, industry—everything with which any American child is likely to meet in his hours outside school and home. In general the conclusion of the committee is that in the next decade America must do more to "awaken" its children and keep them to "do for themselves" the things needful.

The church is not a decadent institution in the eyes of youth, the committee found. There are 23,000,000 members of Sunday Schools in the United States—about one-half of the children available. This number is only 15 per cent less than the membership in the public schools it is pointed out.

Five organizations for girls—the Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts of America, Y. W. C. A., 4-H Clubs and the Big Sister Foundation—have 1,151,891 members, the committee found. Its recommendations to these organizations were that they institute a course in leadership in the higher institutions of learning, that they establish a central bureau of camping and that they place more emphasis on preparation for parenthood and family life.

Extension of Boys' Work

Although 2,100,000 boys are enrolled in 11 national organizations such as the Boy Scouts, the task of these organizations is not finished, the report declares. Three out of four boys in the country are not yet reached and the underprivileged as a rule have not yet received the benefit of the activities. All of the agencies should cooperate in extending the present agerange of those served, it is indicated.

The report recommends more widespread playground facilities, enlarged public recreation service and the placing of park management into the hands of men and women of vision, instead of politicians. It says that every neighborhood needs a community center.

One-third of the motion picture audiences are children, yet they have to view films for the most part that are prepared primarily for adults, the committee found. To encourage the showing of better films, it recommends more "family programs" and the extension of better films committees. It also recommends the encouragement of amateur dramatics and better legislation governing employment of children in public performances.

Regarding radio, the "schools of the air" and the music appreciation hours are especially commended. "The problem of promoting good reading among American children," according to the report, "is above everything, a problem of making good reading matter accessible."

Abundant evidence was found that camps are advacing and improving their standards, but leadership, finances, suitable sites, turnover, crowded schedules, inflexible programs, and safety are still live problems, it is said. There is an urgent need, it is added, for a national integrating agency for camping.

Fewer Girls Leave School for New York Employment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An increasing number of girls under 16 years of age are remaining in school instead of going out to work, according to Miss Claire Lewis, director of the Junior Placement division of the State Employment Bureau.

Of a total of 2290 girls who applied for work at the 17 junior employment offices in the State during 1930, approximately 37 per cent were under 16 years of age, Miss Lewis said, in a report to Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner, on Nov. 3. During September, 1929, the report said, 49 per cent of all girls applying for work at the junior offices were 14 and 15 years old.

The decrease is due in part to the Junior Placement section consistently urging the younger girls to stay in school, Miss Lewis said, and in part to the present availability of large numbers of older and more experienced workers.

Despite the decrease in the number of young girls who are looking for work, however, Miss Lewis said she believed that, since there are a proportion of three girls available to one opening, there are still too many in the job market. She urged that parents and teachers recognize the importance of keeping young girls in school.

Mrs. Hoover Leads Cathedral Drive

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Herbert Hoover has accepted an invitation to serve as honorary chairman of a committee of women who are preparing a nation-wide move for funds to complete the Washington Cathedral, according to an announcement Nov. 1 by Bishop James E. Freeman.

Completion of the north and south transepts of the cathedral by 1932 for use during the George Washington bicentennial celebration is the goal of the committee, which will be known as the national women's committee for Washington Cathedral. Mrs. William Adams Brown, president of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, is national chairman.

The specific objective of the drive will be the enrollment of 15,000 new members of the National Cathedral Association, as donors of small annual amounts.

Gifts received during the first year will be devoted to construction of the porch of the north transept, which will then be marked as the gift of American womanhood, it was announced.

Chartered by Congress in 1893 and in process of construction since 1907, Washington Cathedral is now about one-fourth built, the completed portions being the foundations, the crypts, the apse and the choir. The finished structure will rank in size with the great church buildings of the world.

Washington Cathedral, regarded as a fulfillment of George Washington's vision of a "church for national purposes," was included in the original L'Enfant plans for the capital.

FRANCE ARMS ALPINE TOWN AS BAR TO ITALY

(Continued from Page 1)

stronghold, it comes near to dominating Briançon by virtue of its site.

Briançon itself is today a typical frontier town. Extensive areas are covered with huge barracks, and just outside the town the whole mountain side for miles is allocated to troops as a "champ de tir," or practice ground. Briançon is the axis of defensive, not only for Mont Genevre, but for several minor passes which cross the Alps somewhat precariously just to the south, while the important Mont Cenis Railway tunnel emerges not far to the north.

Indeed, the champ de tir, which innocently descends the mountain on the side toward Briançon, in Italy, extends over the mountain down to an indentation in the Italian frontier, where it directly overlooks and commands the entrance to the Mont Cenis tunnel, through which many important expresses between western Europe and Italy pass.

Verdun Duplicated

As a defensive bulwark Briançon gives the impression of being a second Verdun. Like Verdun it was originated by the genius of Vauban, the famous French military engineer. A succession of rugged bastions and fortresses inclose the serried medieval town. The place is listed as a fortress of the first class. Much of its formidableness is due to fortifications on peaks scattered in three groups along three surrounding valleys including 12 forts and many more separate batteries.

French military strategists feel that fortifications like those which extend in an unbroken line down every practicable pass along the whole Franco-Italian frontier will give them security against land attack by the time new building is completed. And strategists point out that even in modern war actual invasion by armies, though they are forced to climb over mountain passes, is necessary to obtain genuine victory. For this reason frontier fortifications have been pushed to their present extreme.

Yet the French chiefs of staff are not yet satisfied and one gap remains to be closed. That is because the French air force feels itself competent to undertake raids into Italy, but is apprehensive of its ability to defend adequately the whole area of hundreds of square miles lying between Grenoble and the sea on the one hand and between the Alps and the Rhône River on the other. In this area, in the case of a Franco-Italian conflict the French troops would necessarily be concentrated.

The latest plea of the French General Staff is for a strategic railway running from Grenoble to Nice to permit the rapid evacuation of French troops in case of Italian air raids. Coupled with the demand for the railway which, incidentally, would be a great boon to travelers proceeding from Switzerland to the Riviera, the French Staff asks more new military roads and more anti-aircraft defenses on the frontier.

For the moment, therefore, construction along the Alps is concerned not only with building new forts in the passes and upon the frontier, but with the erection of heavy artillery bases at strategic points some distance back from the frontier where bombing raids are likely to pass.

Despite the assurance of generals who are in charge of the new fortifications on the frontier it is apparent that in the event of conflict many surprises would ensue. Informed military circles feel that both France and Italy will be able to hold the passes on their respective sides, with frontier warfare resulting in a stalemate. Thereupon war in the air and on the sea would supersede the alpine struggle.

It cannot be said that the civilian populations on either side of the frontier are particularly excited or inflammable. Nevertheless, Nice is the center of anti-Fascist propaganda with a violent newspaper printed partly in Italian, and a large colony of émigrés lives there. The whole of the south of France is thoroughly sprinkled with Italians of all classes, some political refugees, but mostly unskilled laborers who could not find work in Italy.

Italians Work in France

Undoubtedly nearly 50,000 such Italians are in the French midst. Many more are in the High Alps and equal numbers in Switzerland. But this humbler Italian-speaking population generally refrains from agitation of any kind. Even refugees who make their way over obscure mountain trails in the night subsequently behave discreetly. Frontier incidents, such as the exchange of insults and even shots between zealots of both sides, may be expected at any time, but these do not reflect the deep-seated popular sentiments.

Despite the apparently pacific intentions of the peoples on both sides of the Franco-Italian frontier, it is undeniable that the mere existence of a superabundance of armaments offers constant temptation for their use. The decision rests not with the men manning the mountain fortresses of the Alps, but with speakers of hot words and doers of rash deeds in Paris and Rome and Belgrade.

The madness of Franco-Italian war becomes vividly clear as one travels on both sides of the frontier talking with men who are brothers in race, similar in language and ideas, and late comrades-in-arms. Indeed one feels that forts perched on top of the Alps are like chips poised on the shoulders of two cocky little boys. But unless the chips are knocked off by act of folly they remain chips forever and a day.

Woodbury and Others

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE Carson Pirie Scott Galleries opened their fall season with a double exhibition, one gallery showing the work of several Chicago painters and the other a collection of 19 water colors by Charles H. Woodbury.

The Chicago painters represented are Francis Chapin, Stark Davis, J. Jeffrey Grant, Pauline Palmer and John A. Spelman, all well known and familiar to Chicago exhibition visitors. The exhibition cannot be said, unfortunately, to show most of them at their best. Mrs. Palmer, undoubtedly an able artist, does not show the dash and intensity of which she is capable. Chapin shows two excellent still-life subjects and a city melange of skyscrapers and tenement backyards which is more than usually interesting. Jeffrey Grant shows attractive subjects from foreign countries painted acceptably, but without much assurance, and Spelman's work is what he always shows us—harmonies of yellows, greens and browns with mountains and reflecting water.

Stark Davis's decorative panels, painted with assurance and sound craftsmanship, are always entertaining. A Siamese cat looking curiously at a butterfly-like object is the most distinguished in his group, but they all please on account of their competence as well as their charm.

The Woodbury water colors are to me by far the most interesting part of the show, and are of unusual merit. Those who have made a practice of frequenting galleries where young painters, winning their spurs, are striving to impress the public with more dashing ways of doing things, may give them only a passing glance; but those who will look at them twice will be much impressed. Here is the work of one of the few painters who is not interested in being clever, whose subject matter is never trivial, and who puts his best, and a magnificent best it is, into all his work. He knows the sea in all its moods, and it appears in almost all his work. The elemental forces of nature which pile up continents, carve out shorelines, hurl breakers against slowly yielding cliffs, are his constant preoccupations. The very simplicity with which these elemental facts are stated is sometimes deceiving. There are two mountains among the pictures—one an old volcano, so worn down that it seems almost a harmless hill, but the structural forms are there, and the worn-out giant may be easily discerned. The other, a rock-ribbed West Indian Island, also of volcanic origin, has its head wrapped with clouds.

Woodbury is one of the few men whose compositions are always dynamic. You see how the waves gather and break, you realize what tossed the rocks into their present positions and you feel nature at work in these powerful water colors. They are powerful without being crude, and it is the sort of power that permits refinement of treatment as well. That there is humor in his work may be seen by the groups of gayly colored bathers dotted over the beaches. Some of them are frankly ridiculous as bathers often are, but they are seen in a kindly temper and give one the feeling of a summer holiday.

One of the noticeable things about these water colors is their carrying quality. Instead of fading out, as many water colors do, they maintain their impressions from a distance as well as do oils.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Sordid Saloons Still the Rule Under Britain's Control System

A bar tender in London came out on the sidewalk after closing time and said to an American standing by, "If you see a man with a bottle of ale as you go along, please tell him that the little shoes he left in my bar are safe with me and he can have them the next time he comes in."

The American was a clergyman, Dr. George E. Heath of Centre M. E. Church in Malden, Mass. Interested by the statement last June in Boston of George Wickersham who recommended some aspects of the English system of government liquor control as useful in the present prohibition crisis in the United States, Dr. Heath and a friend, the Rev. J. L. Radcliffe of Somerville, Mass., went to England to see how government control was working. Dr. Heath has returned to Boston now, convinced that it is working very badly indeed.

"When I went down the gangplank at Plymouth," he said today in Boston, "the first sign I saw advertised a brand of whisky. I looked from the window of the boat train and read a sign announcing that a certain pale ale contained no sediment and that I could therefore drink all of it. In London the trams and billboards all glittered with garishly printed announcements of brewers' wares and the advertising was all worded to imply that the brewers took the physical welfare of their patrons seriously to heart and had compounded beverages that would help a man along his way.

Babies Wait for Parents

"In London I asked a taxi driver to take me where I could see some typical saloons. He seemed surprised. He said, 'But, Sir, there is nothing to see. Everything has been cleaned up since the war.' But he took me to two districts; average districts; one had an 11 o'clock closing hour rule, the other a 10 o'clock rule. My friend and I went into first one saloon and then another. On the sidewalk, before we reached the door, we had to pick our way among baby carriages, lined up waiting for parents. Little clusters of small children sat on curbstones waiting for their fathers and mothers. They had come along because, when it was time to go home, I learned from later observation, their fathers and mothers would not be able to push the baby carriages.

"In the saloons the fixtures of the American bar of the '90s had been copied. Signs invited convivials to 'American' bars and 'American' saloons. I felt ashamed to see a great nation typified so.

"My friend and I made some notes on the things we saw: the young women with cigarettes in one hand and glasses in the other; and the young men, quite drunk; and the mixed dancing between people who were drunk; and the general atmosphere of overwarmth and the smell of spirits and the incoherent speech and the bursts of unsuitable talk. A woman, with a glass in her hand, eyed us and she spoke to the bartender and he put on a manner of great dignity and cried, 'Everybody out.' for it was past closing time. And it was he who followed us to the sidewalk and spoke to me about the little shoes left behind by one of his patrons."

Tea Disturbs Bartender

On another day Dr. Heath said he picked up a taxi in London and started for Maldon, which he wished to see because he came from Malden in Massachusetts. "Would you mind, sir," said the driver, "if I stopped and had a bit of tonic along the way?"

"No," said Dr. Heath, "I'll stop and have some with you." The taxi driver was surprised, but did not back out.

In the saloon the taxi driver ordered his "tonic." Dr. Heath asked the barkeeper if he had anything besides intoxicants and the bartender pointed to a side room, an undesirable-looking room, and said that there he could get some tea. Dr. Heath bought his tea and came back to drink it at the bar. The bartender became uncomfortable. A man of some business importance standing by, and observing that here was an American, made some jocular remark about the "success" of prohibition in New York, and Dr. Heath told him that New York, having no enforcement code, could not be taken as typical.

Dr. Heath came back to the United States ill impressed with the efficacy of government control as it is practiced in England. He did consider it an ably administered and thoroughgoing experiment. He found conditions in the average saloon in London far more sordid and disgusting than the conditions in saloons ever were before prohibition in Massachusetts. He found that women comprised at least half the patronage of the average saloon and that children were involved in the actual scenes there because their mothers, having no place to leave them while they "entertained" themselves felt obliged to take the children along.

Dr. Heath came back more impressed than ever with the necessity for education. He thought that, as is perfectly apparent to the most casual eye, a great part of the liquor revenue in England is obtained by an advertising appeal to the public on the ground of its physical well being, so an appeal which would be very strong indeed could be built in the United States on the fact that the individual who refrains from drinking benefits himself first and then his fellows.

Trend to Safety in Motor Record

A marked trend toward greater safety on the highways was envisaged by George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in the small total of 14 fatalities in motor accidents during the week ending Nov. 1, as compared with 22 the preceding week.

The Registrar was also pleased at the lower total of liquor convictions and arrests for the week. The 79 persons convicted for operating under the influence of liquor was 66 less than the preceding week. Sixteen were sent to prison.

Of 1355 licenses suspended or revoked during the week, 180 were for driving while under the influence of liquor. Most of the fatalities involved pedestrians attempting to cross streets, the figures showed.

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I HAVE often said that my Picture auctions are only in their infancy, and one must not despise the day of "Small Things." All pictures sold are from entirely private sources, and sales take place every other week. A portrait of John Osborne (illustrated), Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire and Colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia, sold for £3,000. It was the result of one of our 21s. calls, and the owner was pleased at the thought of even £100. The owner writes from Bedfordshire:

"Dear Sir,
"I am very much obliged by your letter of the 21st inst., which is the first notification I have received that my picture has fetched such a wonderful price as three thousand pounds. This entirely unexpected result is especially pleasing to me in my present circumstances and I wish to thank you and your experts for the particularly good advice you have given and to congratulate you (and myself) on the result. With my compliments and most sincere thanks."

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INDIAN AVIATOR DOES TAIL SPIN NONCHALANTLY

Chief Long Lance Had to Be Reprimanded for Breach of Rules

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I.—A small student airplane suddenly nosed down from an altitude of 3000 feet with its engine at full speed here a few days ago and, just as instructors on the field began to be uneasy, dipped upward again and made a complete loop.

Having completed the first circle, the little airplane went into a series of loops and then climbed into the sky while the instructors gasped their astonishment at such a performance by a student flier.

The pilot of the airplane was Chief Long Lance of the Blackfoot Indian tribe, on his first solo flight and the aerial acrobatics were merely his way of assuring his teachers that his 5 hours and 20 minutes of dual instruction had been well spent.

Nor was Chief Long Lance, whose name in his own language is Enui-Poka Inustuan, ready to land yet. Satisfied with his accomplishments in looping, he decided to try another feat which is generally reserved for fliers who have completed the primary instruction and become thoroughly proficient in landing and taking off aircraft.

Watchers from the field heard the roar of the motor stop suddenly, and knew that the Chief had throttled it down. The airplane began to wabble, then went into a spin. Once, twice, it spun completely around, and still the Chief nonchalantly left it to its own devices. "Three, four," the watchers on the ground counted, as it finished each turn, then, on the fifth, it straightened out easily and the motor began to roar again. The airplane flew steadily on toward the field, dropped gently and came in to land.

It was against the rules for a student who has not finished his primary instruction in flying to indulge in acrobatics and despite the instructors' admiration for their pupil they were obliged to reprove him. Chief Long Lance took their admonitions with a grin, but promised to obey the regulations in future.

Music in Boston

Josef Hofmann

Yesterday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, Josef Hofmann, pianist, played the following program: Bach-D'Albert, Prelude and Fugue in D major; Schumann, Sonata in F minor; Chopin, Scherzo in E major, Nocturne in C sharp minor, Mazurka in F sharp minor, Op. 59, No. 3, and Ballade in F minor; Dvorsky (Mr. Hofmann), "East and West," "Penguine," "The Sanctuary"; Strauss-Godowsky, "Die Fledermaus" Waltz.

Symphony Hall was well filled with an audience which gave Mr. Hofmann hearty greeting. As the afternoon waned, their enthusiasm waxed, although it was a curiously detached program which the artist had chosen to present. With the bounding transcription of the Bach Prelude and Fugue, Mr. Hofmann demonstrated, if demonstration were necessary, that his instrument provided ample means whereby he might express, in entirely adequate manner, the ideas of the composer. Yet, despite the artistry of the pianist, the performance but emphasized once again, to one listener at least, the futility of "arranging" this work of this master . . . of cluttering it up with the fripperies of a later century. Mr. Hofmann gave a masterly presentation—probably he has never given a more convincing exposition of the fugue—according to the text chosen. Of the Schumann we mention as noteworthy the artist's manner with the "Quasi variazioni." Seldom has Mr. Hofmann surpassed his poetic reading of these measures. Poetry also was made apparent on the Chopin group, with emphasis on the Scherzo, which was turned into a delicate bit of drollery.

Of the last group, in which appeared Mr. Hofmann's own compositions, one must write with less enthusiasm. "Penguine" proved an amusing number, played with finesse, but more reminiscent of a darting sand-piper than the serio-comic penguin—at least so it seemed to this reviewer. The group was brilliantly closed with the Strauss-Godowsky waltz, which served to accentuate the fact that Mr. Hofmann is still past master of technique, and to reveal again the ease with which he offers measures of seemingly insurmountable difficulty. Although the program was long, the audience demanded, and received, encores. G. M. S.

Jan Smeterlin

Last night, in Repertory Theater, Jan Smeterlin, Polish pianist, made his Boston début, playing the following program: Schubert, Sonata, Op. 143, A minor; Chopin 24 Preludes Op. 28; Szymanowski Three Etudes Op. 33; De Falla "Andaluza"; Strauss-Godowsky" "Künsterleben."

Mr. Smeterlin came to Boston preceded by the commendations of foreign audiences. He found here a large and friendly public which evidently took pleasure in his performance. Of any artist there must be naturally a difference of opinion among those who listen but probably any listener last night would concede Mr. Smeterlin a delightful touch, clean technic and a feeling for the poetry in the music he essays. If the Schubert sonata seemed a bit dull, a bit uninspired, it is entirely conceivable that the music itself may not have been especially inspiring. Even the great ones do not write continuously in the white heat of creative impulse, and Schubert is no exception. Of the material at hand, Mr. Smeterlin made the most, yet on the whole, the result was disappointing.

The 24 Preludes of Chopin, however, were a complete test of the artist's mettle. Including, as they do, miniatures in almost every variety of musical emotion, the set offered Mr. Smeterlin ample opportunity to expose the colors on his tonal palette, and one was glad to observe the brilliant shades judicially mixed with the more somber hues. There might have been, in some few instances, a happier blending of color, a more thoughtful appreciation for the possibilities of the measures at hand, but for the most part, the set was interesting and far from dull.

Of the entire program, the Three Etudes by Szymanowski were the most arresting pieces offered. Written in the modern tonal idiom, they became brief vehicles for a display of the artist's sense of humor, while the arrangement of "Künsterleben" gave him ample opportunity to reveal a dexterity of prodigious proportions, and at its conclusion the audience demanded and received encores, delightfully played.

The People's Symphony

That the People's Symphony Orchestra is fortunate in having Thompson Stone as its regular conductor was more than evident as they opened their season in Jordan Hall yesterday. He brings to the orchestra a steadying hand, together with an alertness to spur the men to their best—the two qualities, in short, which such an orchestra as this needs before everything else in its conductor. Even the first measures of Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture showed an incisive attack, a true brilliance and body in the full-sized string section, which plays with ease and assurance. In each department of the wind sections, too, one sensed sustaining competence. The audience was made more than usually aware of the dramatic side of Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, somewhat to the loss of those lyric murmurs and elusive delicacies which are the special grace of Schubert. A rounded performance, nevertheless.

The event of the concert, however, even from the orchestral point of view, was Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Piano Concerto with Raymond Havens as soloist. The pianist, warmly welcomed and keenly enjoyed, played his Tchaikovsky with the skill, relish and abandon which that composer exacts. The musicians about him, bravely and for the most part successfully, tackled the difficult string passages. The concerto, with luscious emotions and excitements aplenty, makes a pleasant change in the round of the three popular symphonies.

Amusements

Bronson de Cou

Bronson de Cou completed his trio of "Dream Pictures" last evening at Symphony Hall with the subject, "Japan." After explaining that the Japan of today was rapidly adopting western customs in dress, entertainment, methods of transportation, he showed characteristic scenes first, then different types of Japanese people, and, finally the Japan of beautiful gardens, cherry blossoms and quiet lakes.

The bare, flimsy Japanese houses, the restaurants and gorgeous temples, were shown; the rice fields, the overpraised lakes—and wherever a scene was flashed somewhere in it was a smiling, camera-loving Japanese. Realizing, perhaps, that piquant geisha girls and muscular Japanese were all over his plates, Bronson de Cou apologized. "In China, it's just the opposite," he explained. "They run from the camera there."

Then more pictures of the Japanese at characteristic occupations: working in the rice fields, painting fine china, working on exquisite cloisonné vases, clerking, spinning silk. Here, anyone who had the notion that the average Japanese face is masklike had opportunity to revise his opinion. The men were friendly, the women piquant—both extremely vivacious. Then on to scenes of Japan, the beautiful.

These pictures, accompanied by Japanese music, were of the picturesque Japan that the armchair traveler visualizes. Pagodas, temples, exquisite gardens, and everywhere drifts of cherry blossoms. Lastly, Fujiyama, Japan's poem of beauty, photographed in many moods, was shown.

Bronson de Cou will return to Boston in February with a series of three more "Dream Pictures."

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses: "CBS—" "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. Those are followed by "—S" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All times is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 4

Orchestral

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra (CBS—T). Thirty minutes. 6.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Two Mozart selections are most serious vein. 6:05, 6:45.

Palace Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Favorites "William Tell" and "Vienna Woods"; MacDowell nature poem "In Autumn"; Haydn's "Menuette" from "Serenade for Strings"; Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" overture. 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's' Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Opera of Auber, Mozart; Wolf-Ferrari's ominous "Dance of the Camorrists"; Beethoven "Menuet in E Flat" are most interesting selections. 11.

Rhythmic Music

"Musical Aviators" (CBS—T). Dance orchestra made up of licensed pilots. 7:15.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble (CBS). 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Floralheim—WEAF Chain). 9:30. Ted Weems and his orchestra. NBC Pacific. 8.

Harriet Lee, contralto; Colin O'More, tenor; orchestra (Leggett—CBS—T). 5:45.

Vee Lawnhurst, pianist-vocalist; Don Byron tenor; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; Murray Kellner's orchestra (Johnson—WJZ Chain). Popular review by vocalists and orchestra; "Little Grey Home" and "Just Awearyin'" bowed on the cello. 9.

Frank Luther, tenor; male trio; violin quartet; orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T). Coward waits, "I'll See You Again," soloist; new Gershwin tune, "I Got Rhythm," and Jerome Kern medley by orchestra. 9:30.

Guest screen stars; Jerry Madison; Jesse Crawford, organist; soloists; chorus; Louis Katzman's orchestra (Paramount Publix—CBS—T). Forty-five minutes. 10:15.

Vincent Lopez's St. Regis Orchestra; Duke Ellington's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Fifth Avenue and Harlem. 11:30, 12.

Vocal and Instrumental

Eveready Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; soloist (National Carbon—WEAF—T). Thirty minutes. 9.

"Salute to Radio Industry" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Symphony orchestra and ensemble from KDKA, Pittsburgh. 10.

"Songbird" (Emma Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soprano soloist and salon orchestra. 10.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy music by family group. 6:45.

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Russian program by soloist and balalaikas. 8.

Pickard Family (NBC Chicago). Hill billy and folk song period from Chicago. 8:45.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

New England story (Standard—WEAF Chain). Soconyland Sketch. 7:30.

"Death Valley Days" (WJZ Chain). And now the Twenty Mule Team enters the picture. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). Campaign managers. 10.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). "Popular Music with Footnotes" or "Educational Jazz." 10:30.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). A brand new story. 11.

Talks

Miss Margaret Bell Houston (WJZ Chain). Granddaughter of General Sam Houston. 8.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news. 6:45.

Frederic William Wile (CBS—T). Weekly political résumé. 7.

"Air Scoops with Elinor Smith" (WEAF Chain). Well-known aviatrix. 7.

"Laws that Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Fundamental law by Dean Gleason L. Archer. 7:15.

Walter Winchell and guest artist (Wise—WABC). The one evening when, as Mr. Winchell says, he is a "Wise Shoe guy instead of a Broadway wise guy." 7:30.

"The Early Bookworm" (CBS—T). Selected books for review and prize contest by Alexander Woollcott. 7:45.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Straus—CBS). 8:30.

Recital

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One man radio show. 7:30

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 Two talks.
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange, Bob Emery.
6:25 Political talk.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Political talk.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Beaconlights—Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" Cartoonist.
8:00 Jesters, male trio.
8:15 Quincy Oil Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Orchestra; Lewis James, tenor; Brigadiers Quartet.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" sketch
10:30 Political talks.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.
11:15 Political talks; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road reports.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Ray Sinatra and Eliot Daniels, piano duo.
6:30 McCoy trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Joe Mince and his orchestra.
8:15 Concerted vocal duo.
8:30 Political talks.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; cello soloist; piano duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 Political period.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
11:10 Political talks; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m).

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greeter Gang.
5:30 CBS, Children's story program.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time.
6:00 Political talks.
6:15 "Romance in Rhythm" Orchestra.
6:30 Political talks.
6:45 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:00 Political talks.
7:30 Forhan's program.
7:45 Political talk.
8:00 Seth Parker Singing School.
8:30 Political talks.
9:00 CBS, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Vebrugghen, conductor.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; male quartet; soloist.
10:30 Political talks.
12:15 a. m.—Time; weather.
12:17 Jacques Renard's de Mayfair Orchestra.
12:45 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (833kc-361m)

5:30 p.m.—Organ recital.
5:40 J. B. Kidner program.
5:45 News; fishermen's program.
6:15 Political talk.
6:30 Hotel Bradford Orchestra; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News," presents Judge Arthur P. Stone of Cambridge in "Why Massachusetts Should Not Repeal the Baby Volstead Law."
7:00 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; Soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Motion Pictures

"Check and Double Check"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A week after other cities in the United States had their first sight of the Amos 'n' Andy film, "Check and Double Check" opened in New York at the new R. K. O. Theater. Apparently the picture is designed primarily to please nightly listeners to Amos 'n' Andy on the air. It utilizes incidents that are sure to amuse—the decrepit Ford, the haunted house and the automobile chase through New York City traffic when the business partners succeed in delivering to their old southern employer's son a valuable paper that will make it possible for the boy to marry the pretty girl of the story. Charles Morton and Sue Carol play these juveniles, and Ralf Harolde is cast as the menace to their happiness. Irene Rich appears briefly as gracious hostess at a suburban house party.

Spectators shout in gleeful recognition at every familiar mangling of long words by Andy—"incorpulated," "regusted" and the rest. They chortle when he says, "Sho, sho" and "Check." They rock with laughter at the way the conceited and illiterate Andy domineers over the shrewd but humble Amos. Offhand we should say that, having seen the picture, Amos 'n' Andy admirers will be content with the illusion that is so much greater when the proprietors of the Fresh Air Taxicab Company are heard but not seen. Ruby and Madam Queen remain invisible at the other end of the telephone, as they do in the radio presentations. High lights in the entertainment are provided by Duke Ellington's band and the singing of a Negro spiritual, "Nobody Knows," at a meeting of the Mystic Knights of the Sea. Melville Brown, as director, evidently expended his best efforts on the task of putting the radio favorites over on the screen. E. C. S.

GREAT RAILROAD DETOURS AROUND GROVE IN TEXAS

Cottonwoods Were in the Way—Owner Said 'Halt' and Road Obeyed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—A grove of cottonwood trees on the Mead Wilson ranch, 40 miles south of Alpine, Tex., recently threatened to delay the progress of a transcontinental railroad.

This grove was planted nearly a quarter of a century ago on the original survey of the Santa Fe Railroad's Orient line from Alpine to Presidio which will be opened Nov. 1. The trees grew with the rapidity characteristic of the cottonwood. When the railroad sought to follow its original survey, the owner declared the trees must not be disturbed.

Hence the Santa Fe, rather than engage in litigation, built its line around the grove, making one of the few detours of this kind in the history of American railroad building.

Opening the new line means an adventure of railroad capital into the last open spaces of the Southwest, into a scenic country that thus far has been left mostly barren. Only a few ranches dot the plains the entire 82 miles from Alpine to Presidio. These belong to men who came to the country and developed the last great cattle-breeding ground on this fenceless frontier after it had been rejected by the less adventurous. From this country cowmen formerly drove their herds 100 miles to the railroad.

But now all that is changed, and land values are rising. With the coming of the railroad new inhabitants and new opportunities are expected to enter the country.

Five stations with picturesque Spanish names have been located by the Santa Fe along this route. The stations with their distances from Alpine follow: Plasano, 12.6 miles; Tinaja, 26 miles; Perdiz, 40.2; Casa Piedra, 50.6; Ocotillo, 68.9, and Presidio on the Mexican border.

It is through this Big Bend country that trains will run on Nov. 1 for a good-will tour into Mexico. W. T. Kemper, former president of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad Company, will head a special train running from Kansas City and Wichita, Kan. One of the trains will go to Chihuahua, Mex., and the other to Mexico City, returning by Laredo, Tex. Entertainments and sight-seeing tours have been planned for the visitors by Mexican civic organizations.

Among others who will make the trip are Ross Sterling, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, and R. E. Thomason, Mayor of El Paso, congressional nominee. San Angelo expects to send a delegation of 125 on the two trains.

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THE HOME FORUM

In the Old England and the New

IF IT be temerity to add a sketch to the great gallery which depicts the moods of earth, I shall, nevertheless, dare to offer mine because I know that Nature's lovers will not mind a small note added to the chorus, and others will quite simply ignore this effort. To be exact, it is not I who am the portraitist, but nature, whose skillful fingers unerringly characterize the differences between New England—where I have long since established my transplanted roots—and that older England whose seasons are woven into the background of youth. And at no time of year does her gift of delineation strike me more forcibly than when autumn undertakes to interpret to me the individuality of whichever country I happen to be in. An idle fancy, I hear someone remark. Perhaps; yet I shall still maintain that nature's way of expressing herself in these two lands has explained many things to me.

I am back in a corner of southern England where Berkshire and Buckinghamshire eye each other across the Thames; where river, woods, and fields seem to speak unostentatiously of a comfortable bounty. We stroll, this October day, in leisurely fashion because the earth itself seems to have paused after the labors of harvest. The pale yellow sunshine is calling up wreathing wisps of mist from the river; the woods that crown the ridge behind us are a flowing stream of subdued color, a melting ensemble of reds, russets, and browns. An enveloping golden haze softens the tones of the landscape and pales the sky, as if the earth had wrapped herself in a mantle of sheer gauze. Keats voices the essence of such a day in his lovely Ode to Autumn:

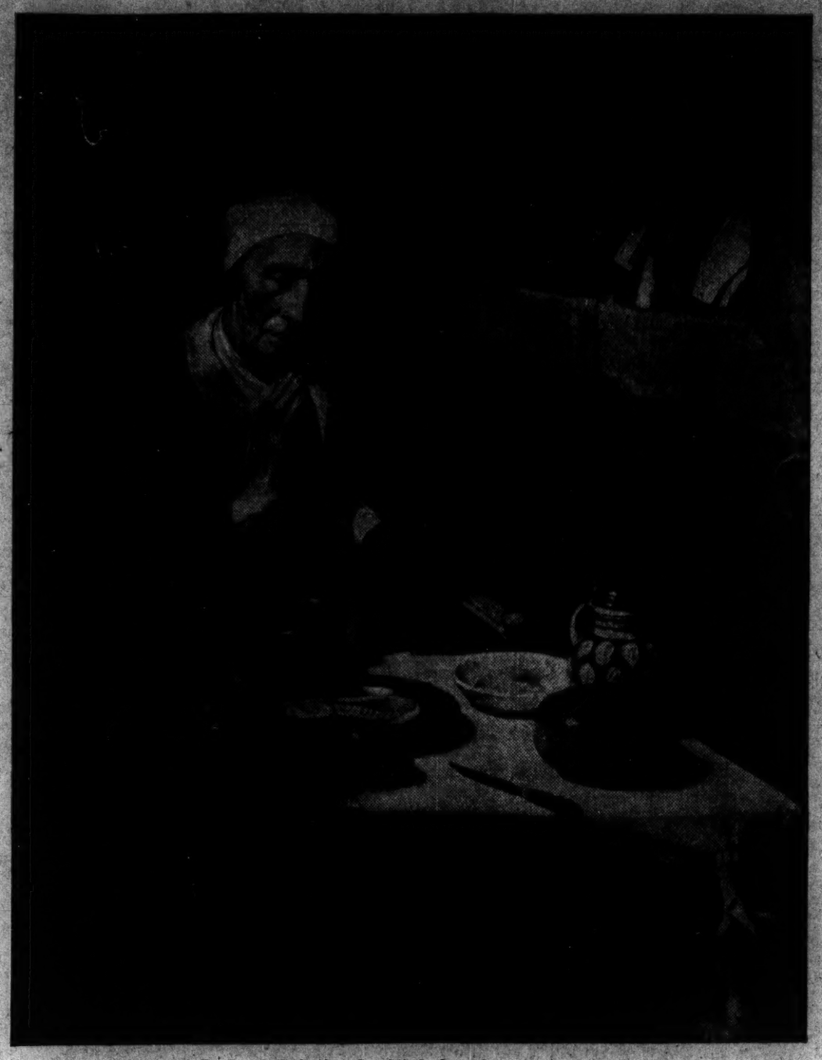
Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness!
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eaves run. . . .

Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store?
Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind.

We wander through an old moat-surrounded garden, in which the bees are busily humming among a profusion of deep-toned late flowers, and emerge onto the green lawns surrounding the stately gray pile which we call home. Portions of it remind us that it was an abbey before some favorite of Henry VIII made it his dwelling place. Dreaming there beside the lazily moving river it seems to me peculiarly in tune with the day, almost as if it were a natural part of the seasonal picture. I fancy that Autumn, in accord with this country, has donned a robe of gracious conservatism, contentedly aware that no blatancy is necessary to advertise the merits of a land rich in centuries of achievement. She is unaware of any need for haste in assuming new tasks, placidly unafraid of winter's approach.

I withdraw my inward gaze, and instantly this scene is replaced by a pageantry of color so brilliant that I, who am yet so familar with it, am almost startled. Can this be Autumn? But yes, and I am standing in the field of an upland farm in New Hampshire. In the distance there face me a row of rugged hills; beloved hills which always recall the Psalmist's word, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills," because I have sat before them and pondered so many things by sunlight and moonlight, in spring and summer. So clear is the air that I can easily discern the blobs of color that adorn their flanks. The sun shoots bright, direct rays from a canopy of cloudless blue, picking out the dark evergreens against which the maples are staging a dress parade, flaunting every conceivable shade of red and yellow. I set myself to decide which of them I like best. Yonder is a young tree decked in an ardent pale flame garment, an indescribably aspiring hue. I am about to bestow the prize upon it when my eye is caught by another in a liquid yellow dress, a bright translucent beauty. I hesitate only to be captured by a huge tree of perfect shape clad in a crimson so vibrant that it leaves me breathless with delight. Standing at a turn of the lonely little country road it dares the stranger pass without permission. Perhaps it is guarding the opulent heap of orange squashes that sprawl before the open door of a red barn. I relinquish my self-appointed task, content to gaze without attempting to assume the critic's rôle.

The rough grass of this rock-strewn field is no kin to the age-old velvet lawns of an older country; the few remaining blooms against the white painted, green shuttered farmhouse bear no resemblance to that ordered abbey garden. Gone is the placid content in which childhood's October draped herself. Having wrung a harvest from the rocky soil, this New England Autumn flings a defiant challenge into the very face of Winter. Here is the symbol of a young vitality that overcomes obstacles only to press on to fresh conquests; the gay prodigality of a joyous youth that dares the future to present anything insurmountable. I am very sure that nature knew what she was about when she dipped her brush in daring crimson, joyous yellow, soaring flame, to translate to a child of the Old World the language of the New. With consummate artistry—a bold strike here, a delicate shade there—she has conveyed an inner secret to anyone who will share it with her. M. A. L. N.



The Prayer Without End. A Painting by Nicholas Maes in the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam

The Inside Passage

From Seattle's lovely harbor the steamship noses north at once and without hesitation, as though her port she knew—out toward the Straits of Juan de Fuca as the sun drops, gilding on one hand the snow-folded Selkirks, and flaming on the other against the calm Olympics. In such a setting a voyage is well begun. . . . The first two days you will be threading through Canadian waters, along the coast of British Columbia, and all the first day there will be Vancouver Island lying to the west, until at Queen Charlotte Sound (if the wind happens to be sweeping from the Pacific) you get a two-hour taste of open water. But soon you duck back of the sheltering islands, and the way is mill-pond smooth again.

If you have no love at all for beauty touched with strangeness, then I advise you to stay away from the Inside Passage, for beauty's summer home is surely here. I know that there are many lovelier individual bits throughout the world; but nowhere, that I know, can you find any picture drawn on so vast a scale, so day-unto-day in uttering its speech. I've made this journey many times, in summer, fall, and winter. But of the summer passage north I've always carried back the same impression—of long and restful halcyon days full of a continuing sense of drifting, out and away, above the world, removed from it—as though afloat on poised gray wings of snowy-breasted gulls, like those which follow us today in countless gliding escort. You sit before your cabin door as though upon the top deck of the world.

You see, as Kingsley's Argonauts saw, a snow-white peak that, midway between sea and sky, "hangs glittering sharp and bright above the clouds," clear-lined and exquisite as a Japanese sketch. You say: "That's lovely, that is memorable. I'll hold that picture, always."

But there is not one single peak, to be so caught. This vista is not something that a frame will hold, but time is of its essence, continuity. Each day, each hour, brings other crowding pictures. There cannot be a single lovely fugitive glimpse to keep. That's not Alaska's way, for she—this new friend you have come to live with—is a famed prodigal in lavish generosity. She dips her hand into her chest of jewels, and faintly distant snow-patches are million-tinted with caught sun, scintillant as blue-white fine-cut stones, or glow soft rosy pearl of white. Opaline lights turn purple forests or the violet blue of foothills into sapphire or to amethyst. The wimpling water sliding past the keel is sheeted silver, till it breaks in jade. She will not rest content that you should keep just one jeweled hour, one day of mother-of-pearl and gold, because she pours her treasure forth unstinted—ten thousand vistas to be caught and kept, when you go sailing to Alaska between the darkly wooded sea-islands and the bright-tipped mountainy, continental coast.—MARY LEE DAVIS, in "Uncle Sam's "Attic."

The Shuttered House

Oh, little shuttered house with eyes fast closed in sleep,
There are no searching fears to mar your rest,
But in your dreams there dwell remembered joys—
Birds and the cricket's song,
The squirrel's ratapian upon your roof
Like furtive raindrops which precede a shower,
And pattering, white-shod feet of that small mouse
Who timidly has crossed your threshold
Where it gives upon the woods.

Serene you drowse,
Nor wake to hear the guardian spruce breathe, "Hush!"
Though nothing stirs, save where a cleaving wing
Crosses the open to thread a silent way
Amid the thicket's tangle bright with pips and haws,
And tenuous, winding flame of bittersweet.

Have you forgotten June, now that the errant sun
Traces a shallow arc across October's sky?
June with its hedgerows' bloom and gleeful brooks,
Its lifting, lucent clouds, which, tier on tier,
Uprise in circled turrets against heaven's blue?
Have you forgot?

Yet June is but a shadow of the past, a joy to come,
And, where the foam of blossom
Crested the fruit-tree with a fragrant crown,
Only the knotted branches thrust their nakedness
To pierce the sky.
While, beyond the meadow,
Where the brown curving shore girdles a restless tide,
Ducks like swift missiles from on high
Meet the chill waters with a force
Which sends a fan of spray across the wind.

Winter will come, stealing its icy fingers through your ribs;
There will be sounds—strange, sudden sounds born of the cold—
To break your rest;
The meadow turn a hippodrome
Where white snow horses drive and toss their manes;
And, in the morning,
There will burn great purple shadows
In the billowed whiteness
Where the storm-king's steeds have lain.

And you will dream all quietly and tranquil
Until a radiant spring
Girt with the sun and filleted with showers
Shall come to woo,
Flinging her gage of flowers to your wistful garden
While with warm, eager breath
She blows the birds like kisses to your trees.

MARY CHASE WITHERBEE.

Two Breton Harvests

Only a few steps away from the water's edge, the scene affords a singular contrast; fields of wheat and lucerne, and vineyards extend, intersecting each other, separated by little walls as high as hedgerows, and green with brambles. . . . The least detail of the rural scene is heightened when seen against the gray-green background of the sea, which presents itself at every turn of the road, and appears between the houses, through each cranny of a wall, and at the foot of the street. Even the crowing of the cock sounds clearer when surrounded by so much space. But what is most beautiful of all is the harvest-gathering at the seaside, the golden stacks piled up so close to the blue waves, the threshing floors where the rhythmic beat of the flail is heard, those groups of women on the steep rocks, seeking which way the wind blows, and winnowing the wheat between their outstretched hands with gestures of evocation. The grains rain down with a regular, brisk movement, while the sea breeze carries away the chaff and sets it whirling. This winnowing goes on upon the square in front of the church, upon the quay, as far as the jetty itself, where great fish-nets are spread out to dry, their meshes all entangled with aquatic plants.

Meanwhile there is another harvest at the foot of the rocks, in that neutral space invaded each day, and then left bare, by the tide. Here the seaweed is gathered. Each wave, as it breaks in foam upon the shore, leaves its traces in an undulating line of that marine vegetation known as goëmon or varech. When the wind blows, these algæ are carried the entire length of the beach with a rustling sound, and as far as the ebb of the sea leaves the rocks uncovered, these long, wet masses of sea-foliage are deposited everywhere. They are gathered into great heaps along the coast and piled up in dark-purplish stacks, which preserve all the hues of the waves. . . .

This singular harvest is gathered by the bare-legged villagers at low tide among the innumerable limpid little pools which the ebbing waters leave behind; men, women and children appear among the slippery rocks, armed with immense rakes. As they pass, terrified crabs attempt to escape, crawl into hiding places, spreading out their claws, and shrimps with transparent bodies can scarcely be distinguished from the ruffled water. After the seaweed is obtained, it is gathered into piles and loaded upon wagons to which yoked oxen are harnessed; they cross the hilly and broken ground laboriously, with heads bent. Wherever the eye chances to glance, these wagons are seen; sometimes in spots that seem almost inaccessible, which are reached only by abrupt paths, a man will appear leading by the bridle a horse loaded with drooping, dripping vegetation. You will also see children carrying upon sticks, crossed to form a handbarrow, their gleanings from this marine harvest.—ALPHONSE DAUDET, in "Monday Tales."

Poplars

They are the hillside monarchs, these
Lombardy poplar trees.
Above the lower reaches of the shade,
They wear their coronals of light—
Cool silver in the fiercest noon—
And in the audience chamber of the night,
Where courtier aspens go arrayed
In all the velvet darkness of the glade,
They only wear the fillet of the moon.

They are the guardians of the street,
Standing, from head to feet
In armour burnished by the wind that strays
In higher ethers and leaves free
The branches of a wider girth
On every motionless and loveller tree.
While sheltering from the treacherous ways
They give their hearts to thrushes, that shall praise
A lyric throne above the listening earth.

—MARY BRENT WHITESIDE, in *Harper's Magazine*.

Grace Before Meat

BY "The Prayer Without End" is evidently meant the constant gratitude for daily blessings which flows from a thankful heart. The simple Dutch peasant woman is offering up her praise for the meal spread out before her. Not such a frugal meal, after all, one may think. A porringer of soup, a steak of salmon on a pewter plate, a dish of thinly-flaked cheese, such as the Dutch love, and three different kinds of bread. But we must remember that when this picture was painted salmon was no luxury in Holland. It was so plentiful that maid-servants, in accepting service, would bargain not to be given salmon more than once a week.

A gleam of humor is shown in the cat, which claws the tablecloth to reach the fish, taking advantage of the closed eyes of her mistress. Note also the Bible, propped open against the candlestick, and the hour glass, standing ready to hand, to be turned as soon as empty. The only touch of brilliant color is in the scarlet sleeves.

Nicolaes Maes was one of Rembrandt's most famous pupils, studying under him from 1650 to 1654. His earlier works, of which this is one, show very plainly the influence of the master, in their rich, deep tone, simplicity of subject, and broad yet delicate handling of light and shade.

ΕΙΝΑΙ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΣΜΑΤΙΚΟΝ;

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὑπῆρξε ποτὲ ἐποχὴ ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ ἱστορίᾳ, ὁπόταν ἡ ἐρώτησις, Εἶναι ἀποτελεσματικόν; ἦτο τόσον σταθερά, τόσον ἐπίμονος, τόσον γενικῶς ἐφαρμοσμένη ὅπως τώρα; Περὶ οἱουδήποτε καὶ περὶ παντός, οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐρωτῶσιν, Εἶναι ἀποτελεσματικόν; Καὶ ἡ κυριωτέρα ἐρώτησις περὶ ἀνθρώπων σήμερον φαίνεται νὰ ἦναι, Ποία εἶναι ἡ ἐργασία των; Εἶναι παραγωγεῖς, συντελεστικοί, ἐνεργοί, ὠφέλιμοι τρόπον τινά, ἢ ἁπλῶς καταναλωταί; Ὁ δημαγωγικὸς τύπος δὲν ἐξιδανικεύεται πλέον, καὶ ἡ προοδευτικὴ σκέψις εἶναι διὰ τὴν ἐκκαθάρισίν του ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου τοῦ κράτους ὅσον τὸ δυνατὸν γοργῶς, ἵνα ὁ ταχὺς καὶ ἀσφαλὴς πλοῦς μὴ ἐμποδισθῇ. Ἡ καλλιτεχνία ἐπίσης ἀπαλλάσσεται ἀπὸ πολὺ τὸ ὁποῖον εἶναι πατροπαράδοτον, ἀπὸ ἔθιμα ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων ἔχει φύγῃ ἡ ζωογόνος ὥθησις, ἀφήσασα οὐδὲν ἄλλο εἰμὴ ἓν κέλυφος τύπου. Καὶ ἡ θρησκεία ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον δοκιμάζεται περὶ τῆς πρακτικότητός της, καθότι ἀναγνωρίζεται ὅτι "ἡ πίστις χωρὶς τῶν ἔργων εἶναι νεκρά." Οὐδέποτε ὑπῆρξεν εὐρυτέρα, περισσότερον ἔνθερμος ἐπιθυμία διὰ τὸ Χριστιανικὸν ἰδανικόν· δὲν ἐγένετο ποτὲ μεγαλυτέρα προσπάθεια διὰ τὴν ἀντίληψιν ἐκείνου ὅπερ εἶναι προοδευτικὸν καὶ ἐπιστημονικόν.

Εἶναι φυσικὸν καὶ ἀναπόφευκτον τὸ ὅτι ὁ Χριστιανισμὸς καὶ ἡ Ἐπιστήμη ἔπρεπε νὰ ἀποκαλυφθῶσι πρὸς τὴν γενεὰν ταύτην ὡς ἡνωμένα, ὡς πράγματι ἕν, Χριστιανισμὸς πρακτικός, φέρων ἀποτελέσματα διότι εἶναι Ἐπιστήμη, Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, θεία Ἐπιστήμη. Ἡ τριπλῆ εὐλογία τὴν ὁποίαν ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη φέρει εἰς τὸν βίον μας εἶναι πρῶτον, αἴσθησις ἀπελευθερώσεως· δεύτερον, ἡ εὐχυμία τοῦ ζωογονηθέντος ἐνδιαφέροντος διὰ τοῦ τρόπου τοῦ ὁποίου ἀπεκτήθη ἡ ἐλευθερία, καὶ τοῦ πῶς νὰ διατηρηθῇ· κατόπιν δέ, εὐγνωμοσύνη, τοιαύτη αἰσθησις διαπυρσομένης εὐγνωμοσύνης καὶ τῆς μακαρίου θεραπευτικῆς δυνάμεως αὐτῆς, ὅση δὲν ἐγνώσθη προηγουμένως. Πολλοὶ οἱτινες δὲν ἐστράφησαν πρὸς τὰς διδαχὰς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀλλὰ παρετήρησαν τὴν ἐλευθερούσαν ἐπιρροὴν αὐτῆς εἰς ἄλλους, ἐρωτῶσι μὲ αὐξάνουσαν συχνότητα, Ποῖον εἶναι τὸ νέον τοῦτο ἐνδιαφέρον τὸ ὁποῖον φανεροῦται εἰς καλῶς πεπληρωμένας ἐκκλησίας καὶ αὐθούσας διαλέξεων; Ποία εἶναι ἡ φύσις καὶ αἰτία τῆς εὐγνωμοσύνης ἥτις ἐκχωλεῖ εἰς τοιοῦτον ἐγκάρδιον ἐγκώμιον κατὰ τὰς ἑβδομαδιαίας συναθροίσεις εἰς ὅλους τοὺς πολλούς, ἀναπυσσομένους κλάδους τῆς Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης;

Ἡ ἐλευθερία αὕτη ἐξεδηλώθη διὰ τῆς ἐξαφανίσεως ἀσθενείας τινός, ἢ κάποιου ἁμαρτωλοῦ, σπατάλου, πεπτωχευμένου ἢ ἀνιάνου τρόπου ζωῆς. Ἀπεκτήθη διὰ τῆς συναισθήσεως ὅτι ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι ἄπειρος καὶ προσιτὴ τώρα, καὶ ὅτι τὸ μέρος τῆς ἀποστολῆς τοῦ Ναζωραίου ὅπερ ἔπεσεν εἰς ἀπειθισμόν—ἡ θεραπευτικὴ της ἐνέργεια—εἶναι αὐτὸ πράγματι τὸ μέρος τῆς ἀποστολῆς τοῦ Σωτῆρος, ὅπερ τὸν ἀποδεικνύει ὡς "τὸν ἐπιστημονικώτατον ἄνθρωπον ὅστις ἐτροχάδισέ ποτε ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς," καθὼς ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἀνεκάλυψε διὰ τῆς μελέτης καὶ μιμήσεως τῶν ἔργων του, καὶ καθὼς δηλοῖ ἐν σελίδι 313 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου αὐτῆς "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν). "Ὅτι ὁ Ἰδιος ὑπέδειξε τὰ ἔργα ὡς δοκιμὴν πάσης θρησκευτικῆς λατρείας, ἔχομεν ἀρκετὴν βεβαιότητα. "'Εὰν δὲν κάμνω τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Πατρός μου, μὴ πιστεύητε εἰς ἐμέ· ἀλλ' ἐὰν κάμνω, ἂν καὶ εἰς ἐμὲ δὲν πιστεύητε, πιστεύσατε εἰς τὰ ἔργα· διὰ νὰ γνωρίσητε καὶ πιστεύσητε, ὅτι ὁ Πατὴρ εἶναι ἐν ἐμοί, καὶ ἐγὼ ἐν αὐτῷ." Καὶ τὸ βαθὺ καὶ διαρκὲς ἐνδιαφέρον ὅπερ ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐγείρει, ὀφείλεται εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἀνακαλύπτει δι' ὅλους τὴν ἐπιστημονικὴν αἰτίαν τῶν εὐλογημένων ἀποδείξεων τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ δεικνύει πῶς δύναται νὰ ἐφαρμοσθῇ ἡ μέθοδός του παρ' ἡμῶν ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα ἵνα ἀπαντήσῃ πᾶσαν ἀληθῆ ἀνάγκην ἡμῶν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη εἶναι ἀποτελεσματικὴ διότι εἶναι ἡ Ἐπιστήμη τοῦ Νοὸς ὅστις "ἦτο καὶ ἐν τῷ Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ." "Ὁ Πατήρ μου ἐργάζεται ἕως τώρα, καὶ ἐγὼ ἐργάζομαι." ἐδήλωσεν ὁ Ὁδηγός, ἁπλῶς καὶ τελικῶς εἰς τοὺς ἀντιπάλους του οἵτινες τὸν κατεδίωκον ἐπειδὴ ἡ θρησκεία του ἔπερεν ἴασιν, σωτηρίαν ἀποτελέσματα, τὰ ὁποῖα οἱ ἐκκλησιαστικοὶ τύποι, τελεταί, καὶ ἐκκλησιαστικὸς νόμος, ἄνευ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου τῆς Ἀγάπης, ἀπέτυχον νὰ πλησιάσουν. Τὸν Πατέρα του, ἢ θείαν Ἀρχήν, ἀνεγνώριζεν ὡς Πνεῦμα, καὶ ὡς ἐκ τούτου ὅτι εἶναι Πατὴρ ἡμῶν, ὄχι ἀλιγώτερον ἀφ' ὅτι εἶναι Πατὴρ αὐτοῦ. Ἀνεγνώριζε τὸ Πνεῦμα, ἢ θεῖον Νοῦν ὡς τὴν παγκόσμιον αἰτίαν, καὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, τὸν πραγματικόν, καθ' ὅλην τὴν ἐνέργειαν αὐτοῦ νὰ εἶναι ἡ ἀντανάκλασις, ἡ διαρκὴς ἔκφρασις τῆς αἰτίας ταύτης, φανερώνουσα τὴν φύσιν, δύναμιν, καὶ τὴν ἐνέργειαν τῆς Θείας Ἀρχῆς, διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ἔπραττε τὰ ἔργα του. "Οθεν, καθὼς ὁ Πατὴρ ἐργάζεται, οὕτω ἐργάζεται καὶ ὁ πραγματικὸς πνευματικὸς ἑαυτός. Τὴν θεμελιώδη ταύτην ἀλήθειαν, ἀφορῶσαν τὴν θεολογίαν καὶ θεραπευτικὴν ἐφαρμογὴν τοῦ Κυρίου, διαπύσσει ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη. Ἐνθαρρύνει καὶ διδάσκει τὸν ταπεινότατόν της ὀπαδὸν νὰ ἀποδέξῃ διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν του ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἐργάζεται ἀκαταπαύστως μέσῳ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ ὅτι πᾶσα ἡ δύναμις καὶ δικαιοσύνη εἶναι δυνατὴ εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ὡς ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Νοός.

"Οταν γίνῃ καταληπτὴ καὶ ἐπιμόνως, εὐλαβῶς, ἐφαρμοσθῇ ἐπὶ τῶν ποικίλων ἀνθρωπίνων πειρῶν, ἡ ἀλήθεια αὕτη διασκορπίζει τὴν ἐσφαλμένην αἴσθησιν ἑαυτοῦ χωριστὰ ἀπὸ τὴν μόνην θείαν αἰτίαν, τὸ Πνεῦμα. Κατὰ τὸν τρόπον αὐτὸν δύναταί τις νὰ κατανικήσῃ τὰς πλάστας ἀξιώσεις τοῦ περιορισμοῦ, τῆς ἀδρανείας, χρεωκοπίας, ματαιοφροσύνης, φιλαύτου φιλοδοξίας. Ἀντ' αὐτῶν ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐκφέρει ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον δικαίαν ἱκανότητα, περισσοτέραν φρόνησιν, περιχαρῆ, σκόπιμον, βοηθητικὴν ἐργασίαν κυβερνωμένην καὶ προστατευομένην ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀληθίνου νόμου τοῦ παγκοσμίου καλοῦ, παντοδυνάμου Ἀγάπης. Οὕτω ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη βοηθεῖ ἕκαστον ποῦ στρέφεται πρὸς τὴν ἁπλῆν, ὑγειᾶ διδασκαλίαν αὐτῆς, νὰ ἐξεργασθῇ τὴν σωτηρίαν του μὲ αὐξάνουσαν χαρὰν καὶ διαρκῆ εὐγνωμοσύνην.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Does It Work?

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WAS there ever a time in all history when the question, Does it work? was so constant, so insistent, so generally applied, as now? Of anything and everything men ask, Does it work? And the chief question about people, nowadays, seems to be, What is their work? Are they producers, contributors, active, useful in some way, or merely consumers? The barnacle type is no longer idealized, and progressive thought is for clearing it from the ship of state as rapidly as possible, in order that swift, safe sailing may not be impaired. Art, too, is being released of much that is merely traditional, of conventions from which the animating impulse has departed, leaving a mere shell of form. And religion is increasingly put to the test of practicality, for it is being recognized that "faith without works is dead." Never has there been a more widespread, earnest desire for the Christian ideal; never has there been a stronger effort to understand that which is progressive and scientific.

It is natural and inevitable that Christianity and Science should be revealed to this age as united, as indeed one—practical Christianity that works because it is Science, Christian Science, divine Science. The threefold blessing that Christian Science brings into our lives is, first, a sense of liberation; next, the zest of quickened interest in the way by which the freedom has been won and may be held; and then, gratitude—such a sense of unfolding gratitude and its beatific healing power as had not been known before. Many who have not themselves turned to the teachings of Christian Science, but have observed its liberating influence in others, are asking, with increasing frequency, What is this new interest which is being evidenced in well-filled churches and lecture halls? What is the nature and cause of the gratitude that mounts into such heartfelt praise at the midweek meetings in all the many growing branches of the Christian Science church?

This freedom has been made manifest by the disappearance of some disease, or of some sinful, wasteful, impoverished, or incapable manner of living. It has been gained through the realization that Truth is infinite and available now, and that the part of the Nazarene's mission which had fallen into desuetude—its healing activity—is the very part of the Saviour's mission that proves him to have been "the most scientific man that ever trod the globe," as Mrs. Eddy discovered through the study and emulation of his works, and as she states on page 313 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." That he himself established works as the test of all religious worship we have ample assurance. "If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works: that ye may know, and believe, that the Father is in me, and I in him." And the deep and abiding interest that Christian Science awakens is due to the fact that it discovers for all the scientific cause of the Master's blessed proofs, and shows how his method may be applied by us here and now to meet our every true need.

Christian Science works because it is the Science of that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work," the Way-shower simply and conclusively declared to the adversaries who persecuted him because his religion achieved healing, saving results which their rites, and ceremonials, and ecclesiastical law, without the gospel of Love, failed even to approximate. His Father, or divine Principle, he recognized as Spirit, and therefore as being our Father, no less than his Father. He recognized Spirit, or divine Mind, as the universal cause, and man, the real man, and all man's activity, to be the reflection, the constant expression of that cause, manifesting the nature, power, and omniaction of the divine Principle, by which he performed his works. Therefore, as the Father works, so the real spiritual self works. This basic truth concerning the Master's theology and healing practice Christian Science unfolds. It encourages and instructs its humblest follower to prove for himself that God works ceaselessly through man, and that all power and righteousness are possible to man as Mind's reflection.

When understood and persistently, reverently applied to the various human experiences, this truth dispels the false sense of a selfhood apart from the one divine cause, Spirit. In this way one is able to overcome the fictitious claims of limitation, inertia, failure, vainglory, selfish ambition. In the place of these, Christian Science brings out more and more of righteous capability, more of wisdom, of joyous, purposeful, helpful work governed and protected by the unfailing law of universal good, omnipotent Love. Thus Christian Science is helping each one who turns to its simple, wholesome teaching to work out his salvation with increasing joy and abiding gratitude.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Music on Stamps

Austria's set of musicians showing the portraits of Haydn, Bruckner, Wolf, Mozart, Strauss, Shubert and Beethoven, aside from the stories we can learn from their lives and the music they have written, happens to be one of the most beautifully engraved sets of stamps ever issued.

Paderewski, Polish statesman and world famous pianist, is shown on an issue of Poland, which has also pictured Chopin the "Poet of the Piano," on one of her stamps.

Germany, on her Famous Men's series, adds Bach to our collection. A drummer is shown on the stamps of the Somali Coast. The never-used Ukraine series pictures a native strumming a native guitar. On the back of the stamps of Sweden is a control . . . in the form of a horn. A Rumanian cancellation used a few years ago had upon it a picture of a horn. On one of the stamps of Russia is shown a lyre.

You could not mention music without thinking of the name of Richard Wagner, whose story of the "Nibelungen" is told on another beautifully engraved charity series of Austria.—SIGMUND I. ROTHSCHILD, in "Stories Postage Stamps Tell."

Spring in Australia

Gold growing high, gold growing low, from the brightest deepest gold, to the palest softest gold, flung over the countryside in lavish abundance. Spring is here, the wattles are in bloom. Spring with its myriads of tender young things.

The baby lambs, so very white, with pink ears, their long stiff legs ending in the smallest of black hooves, gambol together, jumping high in the air for sheer joy. Their mothers, contentedly cropping the sweet green grass, look up quietly now and again to watch their young at play.

At the end of the paddock, where the little creek winds its way, outlined against the tender blue of the spring sky, the cherry plum trees, in all the loveliness of unspotted white, are in full bloom, showering their dainty petals with every breeze, on the grass, where, like the softest and whitest of snow-flakes, they lie, or, falling into the little creek, they make fairy boats that go sailing over the tiny waterfall to ports unknown.

In the garden the flowering trees are things of beauty, draped in all shades of pink, filling the air with their sweetness. The trees that do not bloom are busy putting forth pale green leaf buds, like little knobs, along their bare branches.

The lowly little wild flowers peep shyly in the grass along the path under the trees. The birds sing their spring song from early morn until sunset. Everywhere there is a sense of nature preparing to flower and to fruit.

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STOCKS SHOW NO DEFINITE PRICE TREND

Movement Is Somewhat Divergent in Thin Market —Closing Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—Share prices drifted uncertainly in today's stock market, as traders appeared content to accept tomorrow's elections as an excuse for marking time.

The market closed with a steady tone, showing extremely narrow change in most of the pivotal shares.

Trading was the dullest since mid-September, the day's sales aggregating 1,250,000 shares. Du Pont, Electric Power & Light, Pullman, Columbia Carbon and Allied Chemical gained two to three points.

American Water Works and Borden gained a point or more. Gillette and Coca Cola partially recovered losses of two and three. Simmons dropped three and Burroughs Adding Machine two to new lows.

Trade Reports Colorless

The week-end business and trade reports were in the main colorless. Wall Street is becoming reconciled to the prospect of quiet and irregular markets for some little time.

The weekly advices of the statistical services, as well as of most commission houses were in agreement upon this point. While there is a feeling that the present is a better time to buy than to sell prime equities, the advisory services still feel that accumulation should proceed conservatively, and only on reaction.

A few earnings statements for the September quarter were relatively satisfactory. Pullman reported net of $1.75 a share, which was not far from the $1.87 earned in the like quarter a year ago. Coca Cola reported net before taxes somewhat in excess of the third quarter a year ago, but the stock again reacted. Stocks selling at high earnings ratios have been particularly vulnerable to selling of late.

Montgomery Ward reported October sales about 6½ per cent below the like period of last year, against an aggregate decline of little more than 2 per cent for the entire first 10 months. This widening decline in mail order sales is interpreted as a reflection of reduced agricultural purchasing power.

Monetary conditions held stationary. Call loans still held officially at 2 per cent, although funds were offered outside at 1.

It is reported that some banks are placing funds directly with brokers, rather than through the loan desk, to avoid a flood of money which might reduce the 2 per cent rate, and cause withdrawal of funds by lenders likely to be dissatisfied with a lower figure.

Light Bond Trading

The volume of trading in the bond market fell off sharply in the pre-election session today, and price movement was somewhat ragged. Apparently many traders were absent on an extended week-end over Tuesday, a holiday for the financial district, and investment issues fluctuated uncertainly as frequently is the case in a dull session, with price changes holding in narrow limits.

Call money renewal rate held at 2 per cent. Syndicate withheld any contemplated offerings until after the election, which is of some interest in investment circles, in view of the referendums on bond issues totaling $475,000,000, the bulk of which would be used for public improvements. New Jersey and Louisiana will vote on $100,000,000 bond issues.

As the bond market enters the closing period of the year financial circles are watching it closely, as the theory is widely held that a good bond market is the first step in business and investment rehabilitation.

Several commentators view the long-term outlook for bonds as bullish, although recognizing that the behavior of the stock market and the restoration of the upward trend in business will play a large part in determining when investment demand will broaden.

WHEAT LOWER ON CROP ESTIMATES

CHICAGO (AP)—Grain values tended downward early today, influenced by correct belief that all the monthly crop estimates would forecast corn production larger than 2,000,000 bushels. The average of the unofficial estimates issued today was 2,040,000,000 bushels compared with an unofficial average of 2,003,000,000 bushels a month ago.

Starting unchanged to ¾c off, corn prices later showed an all-around sag. Wheat opened ¼@¾c down, and subsequently declined further.

Opening prices were: Wheat, Dec. old .76⅝@⅞, new .76⅝; Mar. old .80½, new .80⅝@¾; May old .82½, new .82⅝; July .83. Corn, Dec. old .72½@⅝, new, .72½@⅝; Mar. old .75½@⅞, new .75⅝@.76; May old .78½@⅞, new .78⅝@⅝; July .79⅜@⅝. Oats, Dec. old .33⅜@½; Mar. old .35⅝; May old .36⅝@⅞, new .36⅜@.37.

Corn closed heavy, ⅞c to 1⅜c a bushel lower than Saturday's finish. Wheat closed excited 1¼c to 1⅞c down, oats ⅝c to 1⅛c off, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 22c.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov. 3	Wk ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .97½	$1.00¼	$1.45¼
Corn, 3 yellow	.89⅜	.98⅜	1.03½
Oats, 2 white	.44½	.47⅛	.58¾
Flour	....	....	....
Beef, family	4.65	4.85	9.65
Pork	18.50	18.76	28.50
Lard	12.50	12.50	23.50
Cotton, mid-up.	.1220	.1205	.1120
Zinc	.1125	.1105	.1805
Iron	.0400	.0400	.0650
Steel, bil Pitts.	18.76	18.76	22.50
Copper	31.00	31.00	35.00
Tin	.0910	.0915	.18
Rubber	.2600	.2855	.4025
Sugar	.0850	.0837½	.1750
Lead	.0475	.0470	.0525
Print cloth	.0450	.0450	.0525

ANGLO-CHILEAN NITRATE

Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corporation reports for the year ended June 30, 1930, net loss from operations after all charges, including interest on funded debt, depreciation, depletion and amortization, of $1,513,452. No comparison is available, the fiscal year having been changed last year to end June 30 rather than Dec. 31 as formerly. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net loss was $2,631,071, compared with loss of $2,731,034 in the 12 months to Dec. 31, 1928.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 58⅛. De Beers was 6⅛. Rand Mines 2¾. Bar silver was 16¼d. an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 3⅛ per cent; three months, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

NASH MOTORS LARGE SALES

KENOSHA, Wis. (AP)—The Nash Motors Company today reported that October sales were the largest for 18 consecutive months, with but one exception.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 3	Nov. 1
37⅞	19¼	1.60	Adams Ex						
34⅜	28½	1½	Addressograph						
23¼	3¼		Adv-Rumely						
156⅝	94	3†	Air Reduc						
3⅞	1		Ajax Rubber						
9¼	4½		Alaska Jun						
35¼	10		Allegany						
343	182½	6†	Allied Chem						
68	39⅝	2	Allis-Chal						
136⅛	127	7	Allied Ch pf						
43½	21	2	Al Part Com						
20⅜	18	3	Amerada						
106⅝	99	7	Am Ag Ch						
41⅝	31½		Am Ag Ch pf						
97⅝	80	3	Am Bank Note						
60	51	3	Am Bk N pf						
12	6		Am Beet S						
84¾	36½	2.40	Am Brake						
61¾	49¼	4	Am Br Boy						
156½	108⅛	7	Am Br Bv pf						
156⅞	140¼	7†	Am Can						
122½	95	6	Am Can pf						
69⅛	37¾	3	Am Car & F						
33	9¼		Am Chain						
30½	10	1	Am Com Ale						
89½	36		Am En Til						
107⅝	38	4	Am European						
101	80¼	6	Am & FPw						
34⅛	18	1†	Am FPw pf						
43⅛	27½	3†	Am Hide pf						
105	28⅛	3†	Am Ice						
53¾	23¼		Am Loco						
118½	79½	7	Am Loco pf						
14½	3½		Am Mach & Mat						
80⅛	48½	3†	Am News						
95	44	7	Am Metals						
119⅜	58	7	Am N G pf						
87⅞	78	3½	Am Pw&Lt						
89⅛	80	1†	Am R&L pf A						
39¾	30	1	Am Rad & St pf						
37	8½		Am Radiat						
100⅞	34¾	2†	Am Repub						
67⅜	52½	3	Am Roll Mill						
53⅜	1		Am Safety Raz						
79½	51	4	Am Shipbuild						
141	133½	7	Am Smelt						
22½	3⅜		Am Smelt pf						
52¾	29	3	Am Solvents						
69⅞	40	3	Am Sti Fnd						
110	96	5	Am Sugar						
77½	16	5	Am Sugar pf						
274¼	192¾	9	Am T&Cab						
124⅞	68¼	11	Am Tel&T						
108⅜	99½	6	Am Wat W						
9	2½		Am Wat W pf						
17⅞	3¼		Am Writ el						
33⅜	20	7†	Am Zinc new						
81½	33	2½	Anac Wire						
51⅞	30	2.40	Anaconda						
20¼	17½	2	Anchor Cap						
8¼	3½		Arch Dan						
4⅜	1¾		Arm Ill A						
85	43	7	Arm Ill B						
123½	5		Arm Ill pf						
46⅛	23¼	4	Arnold Cons						
51	30⅛	2	Asso Apparl						
242½	194	10	Asso Oil						
175½	118	10	Atchison						
80⅜	50	2	Atl Coast L						
65¼	50	2	Atl G&WI						
51⅜	21⅞	1†	Atl G&WI pf						
106	99½	6	Atl Refin						
8½	2½		Atlas Prd pf						
26⅜	6		Atlas Tack						
7	2	4‡	Auburn Auto						
9⅛	3¼		Austin N						
			Aviation						

—B—

38	19⅝	1¾	Baldwin						
116	100	7	Baldwin pf						
122⅜	79¼	7	Balt & O						
170	102	6½	Bamber pf						
84½	58⅜	2½	Bangor & A						
34	14⅛	2	Barnsdall A						
92	67½	4	Beatrice						
70½	48	3	Beechnut						
57⅝	16¾	2	Bendix						
56⅛	31½	2	Best & Co						
110¼	68⅜	6	Beth Steel						
134	122	7	Beth Steel pf						
104	99	7	Bl'm'dale pf						
69	16	1½	Bohn Alum						
5	1		Booth Fish						
90⅜	60½	3†	Borden						
50⅛	15⅞		Borg Warner						
25⅜	12⅛	3	Briggs						
35½	16¾	2	Briggs & Str						
22¾	4		Brockway						
78⅝	58⅝	4	Bklyn Man T						
15⅞	10		Bklyn-Queen						
178⅛	106¾	5	Bklyn Un G						
30⅜	12⅛		Bruns Balke						
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus						
74	25½	2½	Bucy cv pf						
14⅝	6¾	1	Budd Mfg						
7	1		Budd Wheel						
43	18⅛	3	Bullard						
35	15¾		Bulova Watch						
51⅞	22¾	2	Burns Br B						
118	22¼	2½	Burroughs						
118	108	7	Bush Term						
113⅜	45½		Bush Bld pf						
			Byers						

—C—

77½	49⅞	4	Calif Pack						
2⅜			Callahan						
33⅜	33¼		Calu & Hecla						
52⅜	44	5	Canada Dry						
28¾	11⅛		Can Pac						
42	30	3	Capital Adm						
103	103	5	Capital A pf						
262¾	70½	6	Caro C&O st						
75	35	6½	Case Thresh						
12	9		Cav Dbbs pf						
60	9	3	Celotex ct						
30	10		Clotex						
65¾	30½	4	Celaneze Corp						
15⅞	4		Cero de P						
67⅛	16¼	4.20	Cero-Teed						
51⅜	40	2.80	Checker Cab						
109⅜	1½		Ches Corp						
262¾	58		Ches & Ohio						
52⅝	6⅝		Chi &Altpf						
26⅜	24		ChiGt West						
26⅞	8⅜		Chi Gt WW pf						
46¼	13½		ChiM&SP						
5⅞	1		Chi R&SP pf						
110⅜	104¼	5	Chi & NW						
32	23⅛		Chi RI 7%						
32½	15⅜	3	Chi Yel Cab						
93	15⅜		Chile Cot O						
98¾	79	6½	Chrysler						
165	150	10	City Ice pf						
13¼	3½	2	City Invest						
191⅜	133¼	4	City Stores						
183½	12	3	Coca Cola						
103½	97	6	Collins & A						
77	24⅝	2	Col Palm pf						
80	68¾	4	Col P&T						
9	2½		Colo Gas pf						
110	104⅛	6	Colum Gas						
100	91	6	Col Gas pf A						
199	84¾	6†	Col Gas pf B						
37⅞	10½	2	Col Carbon						
40¾	12	2	Col. Graph						
95½	76¼	6⅔	Com Cred						
44⅝	31⅞	3	Com Cr 1pf						
87	80		Com Cred A						
110	26	1.60‡	Com Pw Tr A pf						
108	99	7	Com Inv T						
36	17		Com Inv 7%						
39¼	9⅝	.60	Com Sol						
136⅞	92		*Commonth So						
105½	99½	4	Congoleum						
2	1		Con Gas						
22½	11⅝	1.20	Con Gas pf						
52½	21⅞		Con Oil Textile						
7	2½		Container A						
90⅞	66¾	8	Cont Bak A						
71⅜	16	2½	Cont Bak B						
37⅝	18		Cont Bak pf						
77⅜	44	2.40	Cont Can						
81⅛	38½	12	Cont Ins						
34½	10	1	Cont Motors						
40⅞	13¾		Cont Oil						
111⅜	74½	3†	Cont Prod						
151½	146	7	Corn Prod pf						
33	10		Coty						
59¾	34		Crown Cork						
18½	6⅞	1	Crown Zell						
36	22	2.70	Crown Corp pf						
117	104	7	Crucible						
95⅝	30		Crucible pf						
48	38⅛	4	Cuba Cane prod						
126⅛	99	6	Cub Am S pf						
12½	11⅜	7	Cudahy						
100	91	6	Curtis Pub						
14⅝	3¾		Curtiss Wr						
19¾	5¼		Curtiss Wr A						

—D—

42⅝	18	7	Davison						
24½	20	7	Deere pf						
153	97¼	6†	Del L&W						
86	38		Denv E Pf						
253½	185	8	Det Edison						
254½	139		Diamond M						
214	198		Diamond M ct						
109⅜	63¼		Dome Mines						
30⅜	13¾	1.20	Dom Stores						
144⅛	93		Dupont						
57⅞	23	6	Durham H pf						

—E—

255¼	168⅜	5†	East Kodak						
27½	12½	3	Eaton Axle						
62	38	6½	Eldingtn pf						
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt						
82	21¼		Elec Boat						
182	83	1	Elec P&L						
79¼	50		Elec P&Lt 6 pf						
69⅜	35	3	Elec Sto Bat						
53⅜	30½		Equit Bldg						
20¾	4	2½	Erie						
			Evans Auto L						

—F—

29¾	12⅜		Fairbanks						
27⅜	6½		Fairbanks pf						
80	19⅞		Fashion Pk						
25½	13	3	Fash Park pf						
13¼	4	.80	Fed Screw W						
42	26	2.40†	Fed Motor T						
89⅜	51	2.60	Fed Wat Svc						
89⅜	53⅜	6	Fidelity Ins						
61¾	40½	2½	Firestone pf						
8½	1		First Nat Bk						
31	3¾		Fisk Rubber						
			Fisk Rub 1pf						

—G—

104½	86¼	2	Follansbee B						
50	23¼		Foster & Wh						
87⅜	16¼		Fourth Nat Inv						
90	82	7	Frank-Sm pf						
55½	32	41	Freeport Tx						
11⅜	3⅜		Gabriel A						
18½	5¼	5	Gamewell						
111⅞	63⅜		Gen Asm Inv						
77⅛	28	4	Gen Am Tk						
38⅛	12	1	Gen Asphalt						
34½	10		Gen Bronze						
74⅜	37		Gen Cable						
109⅞	58½	7	Gen Cable A						
95⅜	48¾	1.60	Gen Cable pf						
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec						
61⅛	48⅛	3	Gen Elec sp						
106½	89¼	4	Gen Foods						
18⅜	5	7½†	Gen Gas cv pf						
100⅜	93⅜	5	Gen G&E A						
44⅜	33⅜	3†	Gen Mot pf						
44⅞	31	3	Gen Motors						
52⅞	18	4‡	Gen Hal Ed						
21⅜	5		Gen Pub Svc						
51¼	14⅛		Gen O Ad						
			Gen Theater						

—H—

30	26	1¾	Hack pf A						
33½	9		Hahn Dpt St						
89½	69	6½	Hahn Dpt pf						
84	80		Hanna Ly						
85	60	3†	Harbman B						
135⅞	117	7	Havana El						
108⅝	82	5	Havana El pf						
41⅜	26¼	1.80	Hercules P						
101	84¾	5	Hershey Ch						
118½	94¾	10†	Hershey pf						
41⅜	26¼	1†	Houdaille A						
116⅞	94¾	10†	Houdaille B						
41⅜	26¼	1†	Houston Oil						
41⅜	21¼	1†	Houston O n						
53⅜	41	3†	Howe Sound						
209⅜	77¾	3†	Hud Man						
			Hupp Motors						

—I—

104¾	97	7	Ill Central						
116¾	110¾	6	Ill Cen pf						
22	13⅛	2	Ind Oil & G						
17	3		Indian Mot						
23¾	21		Indian Refin						
37⅜	15¼	5a	Ind Rayon						
47⅜	31	4†	Ingersoll R						
17⅞	7⅛		Inspiration						
13⅞	4	.60	Insuran Sh						
37⅜	29⅜		Interboro RT						
67⅝	48¼	4	Intercon Rub						
195⅛	131	6†	Int Agri ppf						
18⅜	10		Int Business						
75⅝	10		Int Carriers						
141⅜	3⅝		Int Cement						
118⅝	86¼	2½	Int Combus						
66	45		Int Harv						
44⅜	18⅜	3b	Int Hyd-El						
86	46		Int Nickel						
111⅜	45	7	Int Paper 7%						
89¾	48⅜	3	Int P&P A						
28¾	16½	1	Int Print Ink						
30½	8¼		Int Salt						
35⅜	7⅞		Int Tel & T						
41⅜	28¼	2	Interlake						
22	10	1.60	Inter Dep St						
11⅜	7½	4	Inter Equ						
79	48⅝	7	Inland Cr						

—J—

68⅛	40¼	3†	Jewel Tea						
148⅝	94⅜	7	Johns Man						
123½	118¼	7	Jones & L pf						
8½	7		Jordan Mot						

—K—

85⅜	44⅞	5	Kall City So						
28⅜	13½	2	Kelly Spring						
38⅜	13½	2	Kelsey Wh						
25⅜	9		Kelvinator						
62⅜	34½	2	Kendall pf						
82	42	2½	Kennecott						
36⅜	28⅛	1.60	Kimberly						
42¾	41½		Kolster Rad						
62¾	42¾	1.60	Kresge						
42¾	41½		Kresge Dfd pf						
35⅝	27¾	1.60	Kress Co						
48⅝	32		Kreuger Toll						
			Kroger						

—L—

42	16	1	Leh P Cem						
17½			Leh V Coal						
84⅞	50¼	3½†	Leh Val RR						
97¼	60		Lehman						
31¾	11	1	Libbey Ow						
49¼	16		Lima Loco						
81⅞	45⅜		Liquid Car						
85¾	42½	3	Lorillard						
30	8		Low'ew Inc						
70¼	50¼	2.60†	Loft Inc						
126	118⅛	7	Loose-Wiles						
61½	30¼	1½	Loose-W pf						
138½	106¼	7	Louis G&E A						
44⅞	14½		Louis & N						
			Lou'Oil Ref						
			Ludlum Stl						

—M—

70	44	2	McCrory A						
88½	61	4†	McKeesport						
68⅛	42	6	Mack Trucks						
85⅜	20	3	Madison Sq						
15	7		Magma Cop						
42½	27	1.80	Mandel Bros						
22½	26	1.20	Man Ely mg						
25⅛	16		Maripe Mid						
48⅛	34	2½	Mar St Ry ppf						
			Marshall F						
18⅜	3		Mart-Parry						
63⅜	33½	2†	Math Alkali						
40⅜	18	2†	Matl Dept S						
84½	3	3	Maytag pf ww						
92	26¼	2	Maytag pf						
37	13⅝		Melville Sh						
33⅛	6		Mex Seabd						
53	17¼	2	Mex Sec Corp						
21	10	3	Mid Cont						
28⅜	6¾		Midland St						
10	3		Min Moline						
66⅜	23⅛	3	Min Oil Stl						
28⅜	6		Mo K&T						
98⅜	39⅝		Mo K&T pf						
145⅛	100	5	Mo Pac						
40	12		Mo Pac pf						
63⅜	13	7‡	Mohawk						
49⅞	19		Monsanto Chem						
16½	2		Mont Ward						
100	4		Moon Mot						
81	25¼	2a	Mother Lode						
20⅞	7	2	Motor Prod						
25¼	9⅝	2a	Mullins Body						
49⅛	24		Murray Body						
			Myers Bros						

—N—

182	92	5	Nash & Chat						
58½	27½		Nash Mot						
36¼	7⅜	1.50	Nat Acme						
20	4¾		Nat Bellas H						
53	21	2.80†	Nat Bisc						
83½	30		Nat Cash R						
62	40½	2†	Nat Dairy						
31	7		Nat Dept Sto						
70	7		Nat Dept pf						
39½	22¼	7	Nat Distil						
114	118⅛	7	Nat Distil pf						
118⅝	94	7	Nat Lead pf A						
58⅜	30½	5	Nat Lead pf B						
98⅜	60¾	5	Nat Pw & Lt						
58	19¼	1	Nat Surety						
31	16		Nat Tea						
100	58		New Cons						
58	18⅝		Newton Steel						
144	84½	6	NY Central						
32	14¼	1.20	NY Chicago						
324	176¾	5	NY Dock						
113⅞	138¾	7	NY & Harlem						
145	116½	6	NY Invest						
100	58	6	NY NHaH						
67½	46¼	4	NY Ont & W						
100	116⅛		NY Shipbuild						
85⅜	44⅛	3	No Am						
34⅜	14	3	No Am Ed pf						
97	55½		No Am Aviat						
		5	No Pac						
			Norwalk T						

—O—

32	20½	2	Ohio Oil						
34⅞	5		Oliver Farm						
46⅜	8	3	Oliver pf						
80⅜	55	2½	Olivercv pf						
30⅜	27⅞	2	Otis Elev						
41⅜	32	1	Otis Steel						
64⅞	53	4	Outlet Co						
		3	Owens Ill						

—P—

		2	Pac Gas						
		3	Pac Lighting						
		1	Pac Mills						
		7	Pac Tel&T						
		6	Pac Tel&T pf						
		1	Packard M						
		4	Pan-Am B						
			Paramount						
		.60	Park Utah						
			Parmalee Tr						
			Pathe Exch						
			Pathe Ex A						
			Patino N pf						
			Peerless Mot						
			Penick & F						
			Penn G&C						
			Penn Dix C						
		3	J C Penney						
		1.50	Petroleum						
			Phelps Dodge						
			Phila Co pf						
			Phila Read						
		2†	Phillips Pet						
			Pierce Oil						
			Pierce Oil pf						
		3.14	Pirelli Co						
			Pitts Coal						
			Pitts United						
			Pitts Ter						
			Pittston						
			Pitts Un pf						
		2	Pogre & Co B						
		2	Post Tel pf						
		3†	Prairie P L						
			Press Steel						
		3.40	Proctor & G						
			Prod & Ref						
			Pub Serv						
			Pub Serv 5%						
			Pullman						
		1.50	Pullman pf						
		6	Pure Oil ipf						
			Punpta Sug						

—R—

69⅝	18⅝		Radio						
50	48	5	Radio vf B						
50	24½		Radio-Keith						
87	47¼		Raybestos						
57⅞	34⅞	5	Reading 2nd						
100⅞	50

STEEL OUTPUT CONTINUES TO SHOW DECLINE

Surplus Stocks Low—Structural Orders Good—Prices Are Easier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—October has been a rather disappointing month in the steel trade. On the surface, at least, the momentum gained during the last half of September was lost during October, with the operating pace back to where it was in the summer of under 50 per cent of capacity, there having been a decline by 3 per cent in the last week.

Yet there has been a certain improvement which perhaps does not appear in statistical or other considerations. Surplus stocks of the consumers are probably even lower than during the summer so that when definite improvement sets in there will be a rush to buy substantial quantities of steel.

Constructive Developments

Then, too, the steel industry has weathered one more month of dullness, during which time nothing untoward took place—there was no reduction in wages, no steel companies went into bankruptcy, plans for mill extensions and plant betterment were not abandoned.

Another optimistic development has been the greater concentration on the unemployment situation on the part of governments and private institutions. Nearly all the measures of relief entail the use of steel or metal of some kind. In the extensive building projects planned, structural steel, reinforcing concrete bars, steel sheets and several miscellaneous forms of steel must be used.

In the plan whereby each individual is to give as much employment as possible in the way of improving homes and offices, consumption of metal is involved to some extent. Improvement of homes, for instance, implies the use of paint, and that in turn means the use of lead and zinc, which metals are bases for pigments and coating materials.

Structural Business Good

The present operating rate of under 50 per cent of capacity compares with 81 per cent at the peak of the year in February, and with 79 per cent, at this time last year. As a matter of fact, most of the producing districts have been holding their own. However, operations in the Alabama district have fallen 5 per cent to 45 per cent of capacity; eastern Pennsylvania mills are gaited at a lower pace, with slight recessions in some other centers, all of which brought down the average.

The continued good business in fabricated structural steel becomes monotonous because of the frequent telling. However, there is more than the usual number of large inquiries, there being several for 5000 tons or more of steel each. These new inquiries are preponderantly in the form of large steel bridges for railroads and public highways.

Awards of concrete reinforcing bars exceeded 11,000 tons, one of the best week's totals of the year. There is much new inquiry for bars for bridges, sewers and subways.

Prices Are Easier

Steel prices are fairly stable in the main, though the tendency is in the direction of declines rather than advances. Iron and steel scrap are the weakest with declines as severe as $1 a ton in a week in one or two centers, and on one or two scrap steel descriptions. Among finished products steel sheets are rather weak, with galvanized sheets selling at under 3c a pound, Pittsburgh, for the first time in several years.

Pig iron demand has been extremely quiet in all sections of the United States. The largest inquiry at New York is 1500 tons for a consumer in southern New Jersey. The largest deal in the West involved 3000 tons of malleable iron which was bought by a consumer at Muncie, Ind.

Prices have been unchanged, possibly because there is too little business with which to test them. Surplus stocks of pig iron at the furnaces are large and more makers may put furnaces out of blast. On the other hand stocks at melters' yards are just as low as other stocks are large.

Iron and steel exports in September were 20,000 tons less than in August, due largely to a drop in steel scrap exports. Imports of iron and steel gained 5000 tons. Exports for the first nine months of the year have been 30 per cent less than for the like period of 1929. Imports fell 32 per cent during this period.

Nonferrous Markets

A welcome change among some of the nonferrous metals markets has been a display of strength. Zinc prices have risen from 3.95c a pound, East St. Louis, to 4.10c a pound. Copper prices are stronger though no definite price advances have taken place.

Representatives of the Belgian copper producer in Africa, popularly known as Katanga, arrived in New York Tuesday and stated that they would be willing to cut production sharply, provided that Canadian producers would do the same. It is believed that negotiations will be long drawn out, but that eventually a world-wide curtailment will be announced.

This brighter aspect brought consumers into the market in lively fashion. Foreign users bought all that Copper Exporters, Inc., would allow, 5000 to 6000 tons daily. Domestic consumers bought about half as much. Copper prices were unchanged at 9½c for home delivery and 9.80c c. i. f.

The lead and tin markets are quiet.

BENEFITING AMERICAN SHIPPERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—A saving of $5,769,838,000 has been afforded American shippers by the reduction in freight rates from 1921 to 1929, according to the annual yearbook of railway facts just released by the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations. These savings have been made possible by operating economies put into effect during the last decade, such as purchase of new and better equipment, reduction in coal consumption, speeding up of train service and less damage to freight.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

LOS ANGELES—California crude oil production closed October with a final daily average of 595,800 barrels, according to California Oil World estimates. This was an increase of 2300 daily over preceding week, but with the Del Rey field at Venice advancing to a new peak from a group of top zone producers, increases at Long Beach and Kettleman Hills, and Elwood slowly settling back after another of its periodic upturns following gusher Tideland completions, the increase was comparatively slight.

AVIATION PASSENGER TRAFFIC

CHICAGO (AP)—An increase of 250 per cent in aviation passenger traffic for the Universal division, American Airways, Inc., was reported by Hainer Dutwoody, president for the third quarter of 1930. He said Universal carried 6913 passengers and 23,000 pounds of mail during that period.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	90	90
Albany PWP 6s '48	94½	94½
Alleghany 5s '50	88	88
Am Ag Chm 7½s 41	103¾	103¾
Am For Pow 5s	83¾	83¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101½	101½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	93¾	93¾
Am Metals 5½s	94	94
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	86	86
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T&T 4½s cv 39	145½	145½
Am T&T col 5s '46	108¾	108¾
Am T&T col 4s	100½	100½
Am T&T 5s '65	106½	106½
Am T&T sf 6s '60	108¼	108¼
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108½	108¼
Am WW½Elec deb 6s '75	104	104
Armour & Co Del 5½s '43	77	76½
Armour & Co Ill 4½s	89½	89¾
Associated Oil 6s '38	103¾	103¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s 95	97¾	97½
Atch T&SF 4½s	132	132
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s 1999	94	94
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	104	104
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	101
B&O 1st 4s '48	96½	96½
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	96¾	96¾
B&O 4½s '33	101¾	101
B&O 4½s cv	96½	96¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	107	107
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103	103
Beech Cr 4s	99¾	99¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101½	101½
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	92	92
Bos NY 4s	87	87
Boston & Me 5s '55	100½	100½
Broadway con	5	5
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100¾	100
Bklyn City 1st	85	85
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91¾	91¼
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	108½	108¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103½	103½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	104½	104¼
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100	99¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105	104½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105	104¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105	104½
Can Pacific deb 4s	89¾	88½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100½	100½
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103¾	103¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	104	103¾
Can. Pacific 4½s '60	93¼	93¼
Can South con 5s '62	108¾	108¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102	102
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	100¾	100¾
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	95¾	95¾
Cen RR B of Ga	98¾	99¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	39	39
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¼	99
Ches & O con 5s '39	104¼	104¼
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	102½	102½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	107½	107½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	50	49¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70	69¾
Chi M&StP gen 3½s '89	74	74
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	85	85
Chi M&StP 4½s C	95	95
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	95¾	95½
Chi M&StP 4¾s	98½	98½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	38¾	38
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	79½	79¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv	94	93½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108¼	108¼
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	94	94
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	94½	94½
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	94½	94¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	88¼	88¼
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115½	115½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Childs Co 5s	88½	88½
Cin T 4½s	102¾	102¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	92¾	92¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	94¼	94¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	101¼	101¼
Clev CC&StL Stl 4s D	92¼	92¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¼	106½
Colo & So rfg 4½s 1st	101¾	101¾
Colo & So 4½s A	97¼	97¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	101¾	101¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '53 Mar	102	101¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94	93¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106½	106½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	30	30
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	15	15
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	41	41
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	67	67
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	70	70
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95½	95½
Cuban Com 7½s '44	19¾	19¾
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104½	104½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96¾	96¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¾	97¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	80¾	80¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 6s '78	79¾	79¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106	106
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104	104
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85½	85¾
Duquesne F & L 4½s '67	103¾	103
Erie cv 4s B '53	80½	80½
Erie 5s '67	85½	85½
Erie 4s reg	81	81
Erie gen 7s	85	85
Erie & Jersey 6s	112	111¼
Erie (Pa) con 4s '51	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	101¼	101¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	37¾	37½
Gal Har & Sah A 1st 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	99½	99½
Gen Baking 5½s	98¾	98¾
Gen Cable 5½s '47	96½	96½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '27	102¾	102¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '30	93½	93
Gen Theater 6s	94¼	94¼
Goodrich 6½s	101¼	100
Goodrich 6s	71¾	71
Goodyear 5s '57	88	87
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	107
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '36	111¾	111
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98½	98¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	92¾	92¾
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	41	41
Houstan Oil 5½s	94¼	94½
Hudson Coal cv '62	55½	55½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	79	78¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¼	99¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	105¾
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	89¾	89¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	97¾	97¼
Ill Cen 6½s '36	109	108¾
Ill Cen CStL&NO 4½s '63	94½	94½
Ill Cen CStL&NO 5s A '51	102¾	102¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102	102
Inland Steel 4½s '78	96¾	96¾
Inter Hydro 6s	93¾	93½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¾	100¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	69¾
Inter Rap Transit 6s '32	62	61¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90	90
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95¼	95¼
Int & G Nor 6s '62	89	89
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	65	64½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101¾	101¾
Int Paper 6s '55	69¼	69¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	76½	76½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	72¾	72¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	80¾	80¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94	94
Int Tel & Tel 5s	90½	90¾
Kendall 5½s ww	60	60
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	97¾	97¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101	101
Kan City Term 4s '60	94¾	94¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95	94½
Keith 6s '46	81½	81½
Kings Co El 6s '97	139	135½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103½	103¼
Laclede Gas 5½s C	103¾	103¾
Laclede Gas 5½s D	103¾	103½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	84¾	84¾
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100½	100½
L'Autaro 6s '54	65	65
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	90¾	90¾
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	100¼	100
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	106	106
Long Island Un	91¼	91¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106¾	106¾
L&N uni 4s '40	98¾	98¾
L&N rfg 5½s '2003	105½	105½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54½	54
Met Edison 4½s	100¾	100¾
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104¾	104¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102	102
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	88½	88½
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	101¾	101½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	99	98¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90¾	90¾
Mo K & T pi 4s B '62	89¾	89¾
Mo Pac gen 4s	94¾	94¾
Mo Pac gen 5s '75	75	74¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¾	98½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99	98¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	103	103
Mo Pac 5s H	98½	98½
Mobile & O 5s L & G 'Gu	99½	99½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103½	103½
Mut Fuel 5s	104¾	104¾
Nash Chat & SL 4s 78	95	95
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53¾	53¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99¾	99¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	101	101
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	88¾	88¾
NYC&HR con 4s 98	96½	96¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg ⅝ in 5s 2013	107½	107¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107¾	106¾
NY L & SL con 3½ '98	83½	83½
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100¾	100¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91¼	90½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¾	101¾
NY Dock 5s '38	81½	81½
NY Edison 3s '65	105¾	105¾
NY NH&H ne deb 3½s '54	77½	77½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	95¾	95¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	106¼	106¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	33	33
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	86	86½
Nlag Shares 5½s	98	98
Norf So 5s	39	39
Nor Am Cement 6½s '46	85½	85½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103½	103¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	103¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C	100¾	100¼
Nor Ohio 5s '45	97½	97½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68¼	68¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	85¼	85¼
Nor Pac ry 3s 2047	113	113
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¼	103¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¾	105¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110¾	110¾
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29 sta	107	107
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	103	103
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	107	107
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94½	94½
Otis Steel 6s '41	100¾	100½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104½	104½
Pat Pass Gas 5s	92	91½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	103½
Paramount Publix 5½s	88	87½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '80	78½	78
Paramount Pam Las 6s '47	85½	85½
Pathe Ex inc 5s '37	84½	83½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	76¾	76¾
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100½	100½
Penn RR 4½s D	99	98¾
Penn R R 4½s '63	100%	100%
Penn RR con 4½s '60	104¼	104¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	104¾	104¾
Penn RR 6s '56	104¾	104¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110	109
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110½	110½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	82	82¼
Phil Co 5s '67	76¾	76¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103¾	103¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	85	84½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	90	89¼
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	86½	86¼
Pitts Shaw & LE 1st	103	103
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '70	100	100
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100¾	100%
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105%	105¾
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Prov Sec 4s	73¾	73¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	81	81
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	83½	83½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '40	96	95½
Purity Baking 6s '48	98½	98
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	101¾	101¼
Revere Copper 6s	101	101
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	97½	97½
Remington Rand 5s '47 ww	95	94
Richfield Oil 6s	73¼	73½
Rep I&S 5s '40	100¾	100½
Rep I&S rfg 5½s 53	97¾	97
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107	107
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
Roshester Gas 4½s	101¼	101
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100¾	100¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	83½	82¼
StL & SF 4½s '78	85¾	85
StL & SF 5s B '50	100½	100½
StL Sw 1st 4s '89	90½	90¼
StL SW con 4s '32	100¼	100
StL Sw 1st 5s '52	101½	101½
StP M&M con 4s '33	100¾	100¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	105	105
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	58½	58¼
Seabd Al rfg 4s '59	34	34
Seabd AL con 4s '45	30	29½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	21	20¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92¾	92¾
Shell Union 5s '47	88¾	88¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww	91½	91½
Shubert Theatre 6s '42	21¾	21
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101¾	101¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101%	101%
Sinclair Pipe L 6s '42	100	100
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	105¼	105¼
Solvay 5s	99¾	99
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103	103
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96¾	96¾
So Pacific 4½s '68	98	98
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98½	98
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100%	100%
So Ry gen 4s '56	87	87
So Ry con 5s '94	107%	107
So Ry gen 6½s '56	119	119
So Ry 4s M&O div '38	94½	94½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105¾
So Bell Tel 5s	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	73	73
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	106
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104½	104½
Texas Corp 5s '44	101	100¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101	100¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100%	100%
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100¼	100¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49	48¾
Third Ave 5s '37	97	97
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31	30½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '33 ww	100%	100%
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	90	90
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102	102
Union Oil 5s '45 ww	97½	97½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96	96
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100%	100%
US Rubber 5s '47	70½	69½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 N	98	98
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101½	101½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	107¾	107¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	77	77
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87½	87½
Vam 1d 5s '56	100½	100½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	104	104
Wabash 4½s '78	68½	68½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101¾	101¾
Wabash 5½s '75	103	100%
Warner 6s ww	96	96
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	85	84½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	79½	79¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104¾	104¾
West Shore 4s 2361	93½	93½
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	80½
Western Pac 5s A '46	97%	97¼
Western Un R E 4½s '50	102	102
Western Un 5s '60	104	103¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91¾	91¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103¾	103¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103¾	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	46	41
Wickwire Spen 7s cv 50	17¾	17%
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	11¾	11¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98½	98½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	83	83
Youngstown Sheet 8s	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Nov 1	Last Nov 1
3½s '47	101.10	101.10	101.7	101.7	101.7
1st 4½s '47	103.22	103.23	103.15	103.15	103.22
4th 4½s '38	103.18	103.20	103.18	103.18	103.20
4th 4½s reg	103.15	103.15	103.13	103.13	103.16
US 3½s '43	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	
US 4s '54	108.25	108.29	108.25	108.29	108.29
US 4¼s '52	113.5	113.5	113.3	113.3	113.5

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.3 as 102 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	73	72½
Akershus 5s '63	95½	95½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	68¼	68¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	69	68
Antioquia 7s D '45	69	69
Antwerp 5s '58	100	99¾
Argentine 5½s '62	87½	87½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	95	94½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	95	94½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	95¾	95¾
Australia 4½s '57	69¼	69
Australia 5s '55	73	72
Australia 5s '57	73½	72
Austria (Gov) 7s ct	92	91½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95½	95½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	102¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112½	112
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108½	108
Bergen (City) 5s '60 reds	75%	75½
Berlin 6s '58	79	79
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	78	76½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	79½	79½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	71¾	71
Berlin Elec 6s	94	94
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6	6
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	83	82½
Bolivia (Rep) '69	63	62½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	77½	77½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	71	70¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	71	70¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	91	89½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	68	68
Brisbane 5s '57	70¼	70
Budapest (City) 6s '62	72½	72
Buenos Aires 6s '61	77%	77½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	78	78
Bulgaria 7½s '68	78%	78%
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	74	73¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼	101¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100%	100%
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105%	105%
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	82¾	82¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	89¾	89¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	83¼	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	84	84
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	84	84
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	84	84
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	85	83
Chil (Rep) 7s '63	84½	84
Chilean Loan 7s	87½	87½
China (Cons Hu-K Ry 5s '51	25	24¼
Colombia Mhg Bk 7s '46	72	72
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	69	69
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69	68½
Copenhagen (City) 6s '61 Jan	89	89
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '52	93	93
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	93¾	93¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	75	75
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	94	94
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '51-59	67½	67½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109¾	109¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108¾	108¾
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108½	108½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¾	93¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105
Dominic (Rep) sf 5s '42	91	91
Duke Power 6s '66	104¾	104¾
El Ex 6s '45	102¾	102¾
Dutch Ei sf 6s '62	102¾	102¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	85	84
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	84	84
Finland (Rep) 6½s '54	91½	91½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94	94
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107	107
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125%	125%
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	102¾	102¾
German 7s '49	103½	103¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	76½	76
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	87½	86¾
Germ Con Agr 4½s '58 Rots	68	68
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	78%	78
Graz 8s '54	96	96
Greek 6s '68	86	84
Greek 7s '64	101½	99¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53	92	92
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100½	100
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	82½	82½
Hesder Steel 6s '48	83¾	82¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	93½	93½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93	93½
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	96
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97%	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s 'a '31	97½	97
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104	103½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s	93%	93½
Karstadt 6s '43	73	73
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	83½	83
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100	100
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	10	10
Medellin 6½s '54	83%	83%
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84	83%
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	87	87
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	93	93
Montevideo (City) 7s '59	89¼	89½
New South Wales 5s '57	89%	89%
New South Wales 5s '58	89%	89%
Nord Rye 6½s '52	107	107
North German Lloyd 6s '47	89½	89½
Norway Bk 5s	100	99¾
Norway Bank 5s '57	100½	100%
Norway (King) 5s '63

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Captain Taffrail and His Golden Tow-Rope

By BERTRAM B. FOWLER

"THERE'S rain in these clouds," Captain John remarked, with an eye on the piled-up clouds along the rim of the sea. "Now if we could only get them to roll over this way it would do the hollyhocks no end of good."

"But they'll stay there," Peter said thoughtfully, "till the wind blows them to us; for I suppose there's never been a way to draw clouds where they're wanted." He looked at Captain John as though he wondered if there really was a way to direct the clouds.

"There's no way that I know of," Captain John answered, "unless we had the Bo'sun from the Joyous Sailor with his accordion. But maybe I haven't told you the tale of the Bo'sun and his accordion and the clouds he brought from the Blue Mountains?"

"No," said Peter breathlessly, "you haven't, and Mother said I could tell you I'd been a good boy, and might stay to hear a story."

So the Captain, after gazing long and silently at the piled-up clouds, and giving another glance at the hollyhocks along the cottage wall, told this story.

* * *

It was before Captain Taffrail had taken his famous singing cargo—while he was sailing west and south from the Carroway Islands with the Joyous Sailor rolling in the heaving ground swell and Herbert the Puffin flying beside the peak of the foremast—that he saw before him far-and-away on the horizon a great yellow cloud coming up out of the sea like a funnel. All the water ahead was like molten brass for color and a hot, dry wind whistled shrilly in the rigging. And, as he sailed closer, he saw that the yellow cloud was fine dust, blowing from an island that lay still and low on the glaring water.

Then, because the island was strange and new to him, and looked so dry and barren, Captain Taffrail brought the Joyous Sailor around, and anchored in the sea that was like molten brass for color, under a sky that was like polished steel. And to the leeward of the ship was the island, barren and brown, with the yellow dust rising on the wings of the hot, dry wind. And, as far as he could see there was no sign of a rain cloud, either white or gray, anywhere.

But the crew of the Joyous Sailor cared not for winds nor dust, nor for a sky that was like polished steel. For the Bo'sun brought out his accordion, with the sunlight winking and blinking on its silver stops, and played the Sailor's Hornpipe, while the Green Parrot sang, and the crew danced on the fo'c'stle head, till the folk of that island came down to the beach to watch and listen.

Rollicking Tunes

And, because they were at anchor in a new and unknown port, the Bo'sun played louder and sweeter, rollicking tunes that set the people of the island swaying and shuffling, though they knew not how to dance or to sing. And Chips the Carpenter came out with his boxwood flute, and blew silvery arpeggios that were clearer and sweeter than the song of birds, and the people of that island had never heard the music of birds before.

Then Captain Taffrail saw that the faces of the people were seamed and wrinkled from frowning in the glare of the sky and sea, and their hair and clothes were covered with the yellow dust. And he said to the Green Parrot, "Mister Mate, I'll ge glad to see the last of this burning wind, and to feel the cool of rain falling upon this dusty land, so that the people can come aboard, and dance upon the fo'c'stle head in the soft and balmy showers."

The Green Parrot looked for a long time at the island, and answered, "Sir, this is a land where the rain never falls. For the hot, dry wind never ceases, but keeps the clouds from carrying their showers to these burning sands. This is the Island-of-Scorching-Wind-and-Hot-and-Burning-Sands. And that is why the people's faces are wrinkled and seamed, and their hair and clothes are covered with dust. For, never a sprinkle of rain can reach here to lay the dust, and bring up the buds and shoots that lie hidden in the parched sands."

"There must be some way to bring clouds and rain to this dry land," said Captain Taffrail. "We've helped islands more desolate than this before now."

While they talked the Bo'sun stopped playing, and stared away over the starboard bow, as though he were trying to remember something he had seen or heard. And, then, because of the hot dry wind. Herbert the Puffin did three back flips from the peak of the foremast, and alighted on the rail beside the Captain and the Green Parrot. And as he looked upon Herbert the Puffin, the Bo'sun remembered.

The Bos'n's Tale

"Sir," said the Bos'n to Captain Taffrail, "month before last, while I was sailing west-nor-west-and-a-half-west in the jolly boat, going to visit my Aunt who lives in the Peach-Stone Mountains, Herbert the Puffin flew across my bow, turning wing-springs in the air as he flew. And, because the weather was so fine, and Herbert was so happy as he flew, I followed him for a long time, until we passed an island where the clouds came down out of the mountains in flocks like sheep. And the people of that land were leading the clouds to their fields, and to their gardens as other folk lead cattle to pasture."

The Green Parrot nodded slowly. "I've heard of that land," he said to Captain Taffrail. "It is Land-of-Blue-Mountains-Where-Rain-Clouds-Flock. Perhaps, if we went to that land, the people would tell us how they lead the clouds like cattle."

Then Captain Taffrail called for up-anchor-and-away. And the Joyous Sailor heeled over, with her bright sails curved full. And overhead Herbert the Puffin turned wing-springs in the air as he flew beside the peak of the foremast. In the pilot house the Green Parrot called out to the man at the wheel, "West-nor-west-and-a-half-west." And the man at the wheel called back, "West-nor-west-and-a-half-west, Sir." And the golden song of the accordion went with them. And the silvery arpeggios of the flute fluttered upward from the after hatch where Chips sat and played.

On the third day of sailing, with the yellow cloud far-and-away behind, they came to Land-of-Blue-Mountains-Where-Rain-Clouds-Flock, and dropped anchor in the harbor where the white surf rolled on the shining sands, and the blue delphiniums rose like towers out of the purple heath. And all over the land they saw clouds, with long golden ropes holding them over the fields and over the gardens. There was one golden cord, as slender as the shine of sunlight through a keyhole, with one end tied around the stalk of scarlet runner in a couple of half hitches, and at the other end a white, woolly cloud that floated over a garden. And the rain came down in heavy gentle drops, like an evening shower when the sun is going down clear and red. Over one wide meadow a heavy gray cloud was moored to a sycamore tree by a golden cable, and the rain lay thick and soft in the long grass.

The people of that land came crowding down to shore, shouting and singing, and calling to the crew. And on the after hatch Chips was still blowing silvery arpeggios on his boxwood flute. The Chief of the Land came aboard. "Sir," said he to Captain Taffrail, "never have I heard such music of the flute. What can we trade and barter for a flute that plays such music?"

Then Captain Taffrail told the Chief about Island-of-Scorching-Wind-and-Hot-and-Burning-Sands, and of their thought of the clouds that came down in flocks from the Blue Mountains. "How do you lead these clouds?" he asked the chief. "And where do you get your golden ropes to tie them?"

Ropes of Song

"Sir," said the Chief, "we weave these ropes of song. We weave them with the accordion, playing until the song reaches to the clouds and leads them. If Chips will teach us to make a boxwood flute, and to blow such silvery arpeggios, we will teach the Bos'n our cloud song, that he may lead a shower back to that dry and thirsty land.

So, while Chips taught the people of that land how to make boxwood flutes, and to blow silvery arpeggios, the Chief took the Bos'n out to the foot of the Blue Mountains, and taught him the cloud song. And the Bos'n wove a great, golden rope of song as he was taught, and wove it well, though he did drop two notes in the middle of his song, because of its being so new and all. And the golden rope mounted up strong and shining to a huge, gray cloud that floated over the high peaks. And the other end of the rope he took and fastened to the capstan with a clove hitch.

Then, with the people on shore shouting, and the tiny showers pattering among the blue delphiniums that towered up out of the purple heath, the Joyous Sailor turned her prow toward Island-of-Scorching-Wind-and-Hot-and-Burning-Sands. Overhead floated the gray cloud on the end of the golden hawser, and behind the gray cloud flocked a long line of white, woolly clouds, rolling along for company.

But, as they came near the island, the hot, dry wind came out to meet them, and pushed at the great gray cloud with all its burning strength, till the golden hawser stretched and strained, and the little white following clouds scattered like sheep across the sky that was like polished steel.

And, though Herbert the Puffin got behind the cloud, and pushed with all his strength, the hawser stretched still further, and, right in the middle, where the Bos'n had dropped the two notes, it grew thinner.

Silvery Ribbons of Arpeggios

Then Captain Taffrail came on deck, and saw where the hawser was ready to part. And he called for Chips. And Chips took his boxwood flute, and blew silvery ribbons of arpeggios that mounted up the golden hawser of song. And at the place where the Bos'n had dropped the two notes, he blew louder and sweeter until the silver ribbons of his music filled and strengthened the weak place.

And the hot dry wind that had risen to a burning gale, blew itself out, and a flat calm fell upon the sea that was like molten brass, and upon the island, where the yellow dust cloud was settling. And across the sky, for as far as they could see, the white, woolly clouds came flocking like sheep to the fold at evening. And Herbert the Puffin sat on the edge of the gray cloud, and did back flips over the side till the people of the island laughed and sang.

In the cool of the evening Captain Taffrail moored the cloud over the island, and the white, woolly cloudlets rolled in the field of the sky above the parched land, and rain fell all through the night on the dry sands. And in the morning all the island was gay and bright with buds and blossoms that had sprung up out of the earth. All along the streets and the roads the hollyhocks stood in shining rows, with love-in-a-mist, and columbines about their feet. And all the people danced on the shore, with faces smooth and shining, and their hair and clothes were free from yellow dust.

Then Captain Taffrail said to the Green Parrot, "Mister Mate, we'll anchor here for a day, or as many days as it takes to teach the folk of this island how to play the accordion and how to weave ropes of song to reach the clouds."

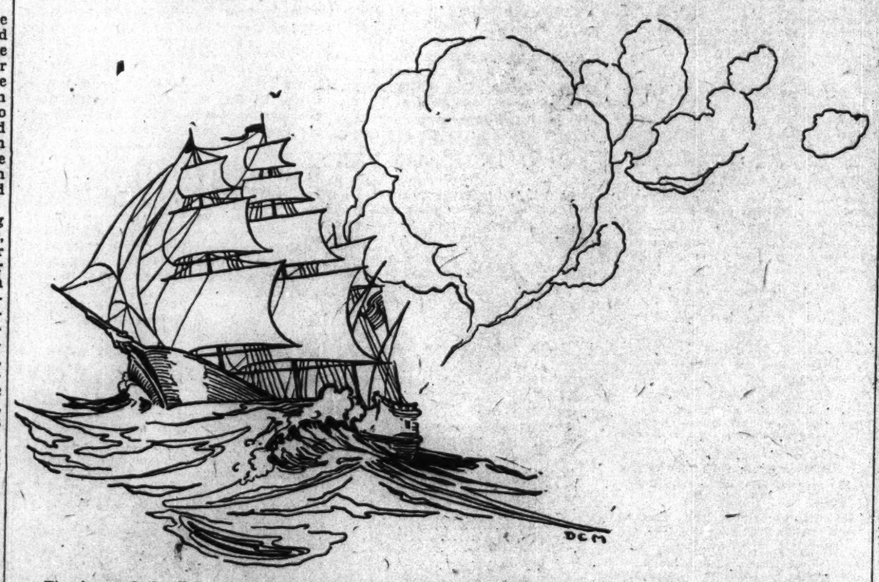
* * *

Captain John gazed up at the piled-up clouds that were rolling nearer as he finished his story. "And in a very little while," he told Peter, "those clouds will be here, and the hollyhocks will get their shower. And, if you're going to get home without getting wet, you'd better start now."

Peter turned toward the gate, then paused with one hand on the latch. "I've heard you play the accordion, Captain John," he said. "Do you suppose you could play the cloud song for me?"

Captain John shook his head. "Only the Bos'n could do that. But come back another day, and I'll tell you about the time that Captain Taffrail took the cargo of light to the dark caves."

Chips Took His Boxwood Flute and Blew Silver Ribbons of Arpeggios That Mounted Up the Golden Hawser of Song.



The Joyous Sailor Turned Her Prow Toward Island-of-Scorching-Wind-and-Hot-and-Burning-Sands. Overhead Floated the Gray Cloud on the End of the Golden Hawser.

True Stories of Three Cats

TOMMY'S owners were moving, and when the box holding him clattered to the paving, in a particularly heavy jolt, the truckmen sped onward with the load of fine furniture, unconscious of the loss.

Seeing that a large and particularly handsome cat had escaped from the box and was in danger from the traffic, a little girl of our household ran to his rescue, and thus Tom came into our family.

Tom had been well reared. His glossy, coal black fur came down like a great coat, showing a shirt front of white, and well-rounded white spats on his four legs, and what appeared like a wrist watch near the end of his tail, all of which he kept in spotless condition.

As we were all cat lovers, Tom led the life of a prince in our house, where the daintiest fare was offered him. Yet I could see that he was not happy.

Day after day, week after week, he sat at the door watching for his lost owners.

He would arrive at my door at midnight, when all traffic had ceased, and stand on his hind legs, tinkering with the door knob, trying to open the door; and I have seen him in a similar position when he wished to go out, and I had locked the door, attempting to turn the key in the lock.

At the earliest hour, as soon as any vehicles were stirring in the street, or if he heard voices outside, especially of children, he would instantly try to get out without asking leave. Once or twice, when it rained he came to my room and tried anxiously to look out of my windows, but as they were on the garden and he could not see the street he soon went back to the steps.

One day as he sat there, this is what happened. A gentleman driving by in a smart automobile, said to his chauffeur: "Doesn't that cat look like Tom, there on the steps . . .? It is Tom!"

Tom's Quest Rewarded

He got down quickly from the car, and explained to me that his little daughter had been inconsolable ever since the furniture movers had lost her cat. No need of a box this time to get Tom home! His adoring paws met behind the gentleman's neck, and his great yellow eyes looked hungrily into those of the master as much as to say, "You are taking me to her, I know!"

I missed Tom who had been with us three months, but another cat came into my life just then who gave me the affection Tom reserved for his own mistress. I went to the country for the summer and found Buster, whom I had known as a kitten, now grown into a monster cat. In fact such a large feline had never before been seen in the locality, and one could hear people asking what sort of an animal it was, not being well acquainted with such huge ruffs, long trailing wool, of golden brown and duskier shade, and a tail like that seen in pictures of the anteater in the dictionary.

Buster Kitten, as he had been named, had a heart overflowing with love for mankind and other animals. His memory for his friends was extraordinary, and he once showed great delight over the arrival of a gentleman who had not been seen by him in quite a few years.

His favorite pastime was dancing with me as partner. After I had taken him by the paws and made him prance about wildly on his hind legs to a song, "Buster's the Boy for Me," set to the tune of the old ditty, "Jenny's the Gel," he would entreat me by all the means in his power to accord him the pleasure of another polka. If I brought out a small hassock and bade him "play the lion," he would get up on it and proudly pose as the king of beasts, with a knowing air of dignity that caused much laughter.

Faithful Buster Kitten

The old home where he had been born and where he had lived for five years was sold, and as I was returning to the town I found a home for him with a kindly old lady some miles away, and learned from time to time that he was well and happy. I returned many months later to a place I had never before lived in, but the day after, during a torrential rain storm, Buster Kitten dragged his weary way all those miles through an unknown country and succeeded in finding me at my new dwelling place. Here he took up his life with me as though he had never lived in the old home, with every demonstration of affection, thus disproving the theory that cats are attached to places rather than to people.

But how did he know that I had returned and in which house I lived?

And how did Lisbett, our old tabby, know, when our home burned, that we were likely to take refuge at an aunt's house some distance away, and not distinguishable from other houses about? But she did and carried each of her tiny kits there, arriving before any of us and appearing to welcome us with almost a smile of cheer on her smudgy face.

What Lisbett knew would really fill a large volume. She was frequently put in charge of a great cageful of canaries when they were outside the house. When asked to mount guard she would respond by a prompt "mieu, mieu," as much as to say, "I understand my business," and take up her station at the foot of the cage.

One night my mother had returned home at a very late hour and noticed that the door of a tiny cage that was the home of a friendless sparrow was open and that Dicky Sparrow was nowhere to be found.

It was suggested that Lisbett, or her only remaining kitten, now of an age to catch birds, had eaten Dicky. A search revealed the sparrow perched on the cat's shoulder against her neck! And Lisbett with her shoulder hunched up had been sitting there possibly for quite a long time, with both paws firmly clasped about her kit's neck to insure Dick Sparrow's safety.

T. D.

Portsmouth's Old Chain

"I FEEL as if I'm going to be rather special," whispered the chain to itself. Bit by bit, it was being built up in Portsmouth, Eng., in the year 1522, and it did wonder what was going to happen when it was finished.

"Of course, I'd like to go on a ship," it thought, "but nobody knows that!"

You can imagine how disappointed the chain felt a little later when it was sunk down, down, down deep into Portsmouth harbor, with only the fishes to talk to.

"They're sorry they made me," it decided, "and so now I'm being thrown away—that's what it is—and what a waste!"

For a time, the chain sulked horribly—though it didn't like to remember that afterward.

Then one day a huge fish swam down, this way and that, and said, "'Scuse me," very politely.

"What for?" asked the chain rather grumpily.

"Oh," said the fish, not having expected an answer like that. He swam a little farther and then came back again.

"I only wanted to ask what it felt like to be so important," he said shyly.

"Important—I'm not important—they've put me out of the way here!"

"Oh, no, you're quite wrong. I was just nibbling up above when I heard one fisherman tell another that you were here to keep ships out of the harbor when they shouldn't come in. And if that's not important work, I'll eat my tail!"

"Well I never!" rattled the chain.

"Yes, you see if you weren't here the people of Portsmouth would have to stay up all night watching the harbor—which would be rather a nuisance."

Long before the chain had stopped jingling its surprise, the fish had disappeared to look for his family's dinner.

Well, that made the chain cheer up, and in a few hours there wasn't a bit of cross rustiness left on its links.

Orders Are Orders

For many years afterward it swung in the harbor, and said politely but decidedly, "I'm very sorry, but orders are orders," when ships objected to not being allowed in. And it really felt one of the most important things in England.

But the world kept turning and turning, and with every turn it grew a bit wiser—at least, so it thought. So at last, many years later, of course, it said, "Well, I'm much too clever now to have any work left for that old chain."

And it let go suddenly, so that the chain slipped to the bottom of the sea with a jerk—waking up all the baby fishes from their afternoon nap.

It tried not to be cross about things this time, for, as it said, "If I wait long enough the world may want me again for something." And while it was waiting it allowed the young fishes to play "In and Out and Over" among its links.

A Discovery

But it might have stayed there almost forever, had not there been some extra wise gentlemen at the Admiralty.

"The Navy Account for 1522," they told each other, "talks of a great chain with each link three feet eight inches long, to 14 inches across, that was used to defend the mouth of Portsmouth harbor in those days. Now, where is that chain? We must find it!"

Then, without even stopping for a hasty lunch, they borrowed the best suits of their diver friends, and went down, down, down into Portsmouth Harbor for that chain.

There it was, curled up on the floor of the sea, dreaming so peacefully that it seemed a shame to disturb it.

Then it woke up, and stretched, and they put it in a boat to take home to the people of Portsmouth. And to show how very precious the chain was, those wise gentlemen cut off two links, one for their own museum and one for the United Service Museum in Whitehall, London.

You may see them in either place any day.

Button Fun

DO YOU know that there is ever so much fun hidden away inside the button-box? Some day when you are playing indoors alone or with little friends let the button-box help you to have a jolly time.

If you are playing alone you can try to see how long a string of buttons you can make using only one button of a kind. You can string the gayest buttons for a necklace or a bracelet.

Perhaps you would rather build a button house. Well, this is the way you can do it. Outline a square with buttons. This is the outside wall of your house. Divide the space inside into rooms by using rows of buttons. Outline a pretty winding walk leading up to your house with more buttons.

Next you are ready to furnish your house and put people into it. The buckles which nearly always live in the button-box make fine pieces of furniture like pianos, bureaus and buffets. Big round buttons make just-right tables. Little buttons can be footstools and plant stands. Shoe buttons can be "pretend" boys and girls, while bigger buttons are used for father and mother.

If little friends are playing with you, it is fun to see who can make the longest string of buttons in a given time.

Button hunt is jolly, too. One of you will hide about a dozen buttons about the room while the others are out of sight. Then all the rest will hunt for the buttons, the one who finds the most being the winner. He will hide the buttons for the next round if you want to keep the game going longer.

You may want to play Button Rattle, too. The one who begins the game places a handful of buttons in a tin can and shakes them. The others try to guess how many buttons are in the can. The one who guesses nearest to the right number rattles the can the next time.

Building a button railroad is a game for two to play. Each takes plenty of buttons and begins laying them close together in a line across the room. These button lines must run along beside each other like railroad tracks. The fun lies in seeing which one will first get his track built across the room to the other wall. The buttons must all touch each other so that there will be no place for the Button Express to run off its track.

This is just a start for your button fun. See how many more things you can do with the button box.

Stars

When I wake up at night,
And all the world is still,
I like to go and lean
Upon my window sill.

I watch the stars come out—
They are the eyes of night,
And they must stay awake
To help the moon give light.

The stars are my good friends,
For when the night is clear,
They beckon me to come,
And then they seem so near.

If I could climb the path,
The silver moon has made,
Then I would reach the field
Of blue the stars have laid.

Emilie Blackmore Stapp

Letter Puzzle

Take seven letters of the alphabet and place one below the other to spell a game loved by English boys.

1. Add three letters to the first letter of this word and spell "a shellfish."

2. Add two letters to the middle letter in this word and spell "a domestic animal."

3. Add three letters to the last letter of this word and spell "a story."

If finished correctly the outline of a letter of the alphabet will appear.

The Mail Bag

Zoological Gardens,
London, England

My very dear Cousin Scroggins:

Although I live at the above address, I am writing from the home of a friend who lives near. I often pay her a visit (having met her at the Zoo), and when I sit on her sunny window sill, I always get some of her crisp brown cookies.

Today, while she was busy at the oven, I took a peek at your wonderful letter. Oh dear, cousin Scroggins, how brave of you to tackle a typewriter! I would not dare, although I have seen my friend use hers; for I know I should hit the wrong keys and no one could ever read a word! If you have a little more practice you will become quite an expert.

How I would love to meet Florrie and Fib! Kindly give them my cheeriest greetings. I have many charming acquaintances (apart from people) and my particular chum at the zoo is Camelia—(did you guess she is a camel?). Her real name is Ermyntrude or Evangeline, but they sound dreadfully formal, so my friend and I call her Camelia. She is very large and looks as if all her legs are loose, especially when she runs. They seem to flop from side to side, and it's a great job to keep one's balance. I ride on her neck sometimes.

When my cookie-friend brings food for Camelia, I sit on her shoulder (no, not Camelia's shoulder), and I take lots of pieces before Camelia gets them. The cookie-lady says I am greedy—but you know that squirrels are only playful, do you not, dear Cousin?

Another friend of mine is a black baby bear (I call him Beauty) and he just loves fruit and candies. To see him eating a juicy pear is great! He gets all sticky and then tries to lick himself clean. He does it pretty well, too, for a baby.

Beauty and Camelia live quite near each other, and being on very friendly terms with them, I have the entrée to their cages whenever I wish to go in.

I note with regret what you say about litter, dear Cousin, but I am glad to add that I have seen many little boys and girls carrying bundles of rubbish quite a distance in order to put them in a basket and not leave them lying about. So things are improving and will continue, I am sure.

The kindest and most cousinly salutations to you and dear Mrs. Scroggins,

Your affectionate English cousin,
Bushy Grey-tail.

Madison, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am sending a letter to Robin A. in England. Thank you for addressing it for me. Once before we saw a letter from a little Robin in the Mail Bag. I would like to have letters from all the Mail Bag "Robins" wherever they may be. Will they write to me?

I love my friends, Snubs and Waddles and look for them in the Monitor every day. I ride a horse named Mayflower. She is very nice. My teacher was on a new horse named Peter Grey and while my saddle was being put on, Mayflower leaned over and whispered to Peter Grey that he must be careful and not try to race or do any stunts when she had to trot around the track with me. I think that is what she must have said, because before I came into the paddock they both had been full of "pep." But they were very good, and I gave them loaf sugar when we were through.

There is an airport in Madison and I have been up twice in a "Bird" plane.

We have some Japanese friends in New York. My mother sent them some chrysanthemums and they stripped the tender green leaves from the stalks and cooked them for vegetable greens. That is a delicious Japanese dish.

I am learning to type but my mother helped me with this letter. What are Snubs and Waddles going to do on Halloween?

Thank you for all the nice things on the Children's Page.

Robin S.

[Mayflower must be a very understanding horse, Robin. No wonder you love her so much.—Ed.]

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I hope to have many correspondents very soon. I have visited many of the western states and could tell anyone of the Grand Canyon, Kaibab Forest, Zion National Park, Oregon Caves and Catalina Island. We live 23 miles from Los Angeles and 30 miles from Hollywood, so I know many of the picturesque places around Los Angeles.

Miniature golf is the fashion in the surrounding country, and in Long Beach alone there are over 100 courses. I have played quite a few times and find it a very amusing game.

I am just 12 years old and am going to join the Girl Scouts. My brother is a Boy Scout and it is great fun, he says.

I should like very much to have some pen friends. I promise to write and answer any letters that I receive. I am interested in travel, swimming and other sports.

Margaret K.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Marjorie S. (8), Minneapolis, Minn.
Dorothy C. (9), Larchmont, N. Y.

Boys

Billy W. (11), Oakland, Calif.
Bobby O. (12), San Antonio, Tex.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Missing Letters' Puzzle published Oct. 27:

"A single sunbeam is enough to drive away many shadows."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SURPRISES AND UPSETS IN EAST

Yale Checks Dartmouth, and Cornell Loses—Harvard Is Held to Tie

Those who like their football stirred up now and then, had their fill the past week-end. Upsets occurred to the embarrassment of more than one of the eastern elevens, and many gridirons were hosts to hard-fought and spectacular exhibitions.

With the stands emptied and darkness and quiet reigning after Saturday's games, it was found that only one major football team of the East, Fordham, had neither a tie nor a defeat written against it this season. But even this team could not survive without a mark for the West Virginia boys scored two points, the only score on the opponents' side of the Maroon schedule to date. Not one of the leaders now is unscored upon.

Previous to the turmoil of the past week-end Dartmouth and Cornell were enjoying most of the prestige, like Fordham, having been untied and undefeated, but all that is past now. Dartmouth ran up against its greatest stumblingblock in football, Yale, and emerged with a scoreless tie as the best it could get, while Cornell lost its second game to Columbia since 1905.

Dartmouth Fails Again

Dartmouth's greatest team in years went to New Haven seeking victory over the Eli for the thirteenth time in 46 years, but that baffling Yale team, supporting little Albie Booth its quarterback and star, rose to the occasion, as it did the previous week against West Point, and held off the powerful Green surge. In the 14 football meetings of these two the New Hampshire representatives have lost 12 times and tied twice, 14 to 14 in 1924 and 0 to 0 this year.

Booth played the entire game, the first time he has done so in college varsity football, and he personally carried the ball for a total distance of more than 100 yards. In the second half he was worn out and Dartmouth forged to the front, keeping Yale on the defensive. The affair ended on the Eli 12-yard line with the Dartmouth rooters pleading for a score and Bill McCall just missing a drop kick by a slight margin. It terminated a valiant effort by the visitors and climaxed a courageous and stanch stand by Yale.

Only two weeks ago Coach Little saw his Columbia team completely subdued by Dartmouth, but Saturday the Lions vindicated themselves in the football world by staging a heroic game against the greatly favored Cornell team. The name of Ralph Hewitt of Lawrence, Mass., long will be remembered at Columbia for it was his drop kick that scored the first three points for the Lions and later he ran back a Cornell kickoff 90 yards for a touchdown. That only mentions the plays in which he scored. When he left the field in the fourth quarter, and not until then, Cornell made its only score.

Safety Against Fordham

Fordham was undefeated and untied last year when West Virginia invaded New York and held the Maroons to a scoreless tie, and before this year's game the Southerners had a record of never having been defeated in New York. Their efforts were far from productive of victory; but they must have gleaned some satisfaction over the distinction of having been the only team to score on the Maroons this year. Their safety came late in the final quarter.

No championships were involved; but the two games in which William and Mary tied Harvard, 13 to 13, and Brown tied Syracuse, 16 to 16, take their places among the most thrilling of the year. Harvard went deep into the doldrums after scoring once against the Indians of Virginia, and its faulty attack collapsed before a fighting opponent. The Crimson was indeed fortunate to keep from defeat, and its second touchdown came on a wide run to cover a mere three yards, with Mays just stepping over the far edge when a foot more would have been out of bounds. Brown staged a thrilling attack in the closing moments, coupled with Syracuse errors, to overcome a 10-point lead and tie.

That about sums up the contests of importance where favorites were checked, and the affairs embracing the spectacular. New York University created something of a furor defeating Carnegie Tech by a score of 20 to 7 and Pennsylvania and West Point defended eastern laurels by winning against University of Kansas, 21 to 6, and North Dakota, 33 to 6, respectively. Penn had more trouble than the score indicated however, for Kansas, trailing in the second half, suddenly came to life and proceeded to back Penn into its own territory time and again and had several chances to score but managed to do so only once.

Princeton and Chicago Tie

Princeton visited Chicago to play Coach Stagg's eleven and neither team scored. The two have had an unusually poor season to date and were well matched. Each had its opportunities to score, but failed. Marquette University was the only mid-western eleven to gain a triumph of importance against an eastern team, defeating Boston College, 6 to 0, in Boston. Two fields goals did the trick.

Pittsburgh ran against a rugged team at Lincoln, when the Nebraska line proved too much for the Panther offense and the score ended just as it began, 0 to 0. The Cornhuskers nearly weakened at the end, when Pittsburgh penetrated far into the home side's territory. Colgate scored for the East with an easy victory against Mississipi College, 34 to 0.

Holy Cross and Rutgers staged a brilliant scoring exhibition at New Brunswick, N. J., the New England eleven finally winning, 32 to 20. Bucknell presented an attack that went places against Penn State and won by a score of 19 to 7. The Annapolis footballers had little difficulty scoring against West Virginia Wesleyan and defeated the latter, 37 to 14. Williams College, after its 3-to-0 defeat against Columbia last week returned to the winning side of the ledger defeating Union, 14 to 0.

Bates jumped to the front in the race for the Maine championship, defeating Bowdoin, 13 to 0, and has won two games now without defeat in the series. Maine kept in the running by defeating Colby, 14 to 6. Tufts retarded New Hampshire's New England small college championship aspirations by defeating the latter, 10 to 8. Other New England results saw Amherst defeat Mass Aggies, 22 to 6, Providence defeat Lowell Textile, 20 to 0, Rhode Island defeat Boston University, 14 to 0, Springfield defeat Middlebury, 34 to 0, and Wesleyan beat Trinity, 13 to 0.

Canadian Open Golf for 1931 in Toronto

By the Associated Press

Toronto

THE 1931 Canadian open golf championship will be played over the course of the Mississaugo Golf Club, Ltd., Toronto, in July, it was announced Nov. 3.

The Canadian amateur championship will be held at the Royal Montreal Golf Club, Montreal.

McGILL TEAM TIES TORONTO

Latter, However, Holds Lead in Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby League

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL STANDING

	W	L	T	Pts For	Pts Agst	Pts
Toronto	3	1	0	37	11	7
Queen's	3	0	1	15	7	6
W. Ontario	1	0	3	6	12	2
McGill	0	1	3	9	20	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—After losing their first three games, one each to Toronto, Queen's and Western Ontario, the McGill squad surprised all here on Nov. 1 by holding the undefeated Toronto team, Canadian intercollegiate leaders, to a 7-all tie. The visitors were forced to score six points in the final period to tie the score and then they had to put on a tight defense to prevent McGill from scoring a single point, which would have given them a victory. McGill played their best game of the season while the visitors were a trifle erratic in their ball handling.

Each team scored a touchdown, the first for each this season, and both were due to fumbles by opposing halfbacks. In the second period Jack Sinclair of Toronto fumbled one of Lovering's kicks on his three-yard line and McGill secured, Lovering going over for a touchdown which was converted. In the final period Doherty fumbled one of Sinclair's kicks and Toronto recovered 10 yards out, plunging over for a touchdown on the third down.

McGill scored a single in the second period and the convert to the touchdown gave them their seven points, while Toronto scored rouges in the second and fourth periods for the points that gave them the tie.

Jack Sinclair had a big margin on Lovering in kicking, but the McGill halves, Lovering, Doherty and Hammond turned in a brilliant effort in running back the ball after accepting catches and nullified many of Sinclair's gains. For a while McGill had an edge along the line, but toward the end Toronto exerted a strong pressure and drove the locals back. Hammond was particularly brilliant in carrying the ball and was the best man on the field. The McGill tackling was much better than that of the visitors. Doherty made the longest run of the game in the second period, taking a pass from Hammond to advance 50 yards, and this paved the way for McGill's touchdown, as Sinclair fumbled on the next play. The summary:

TORONTO	McGILL
Jim Sinclair, fw	Granger, fw
Trayner, rhb	lhb, Doherty, Talpis
Jack Sinclair, chb	chb, Lovering
Adams, Fitzpatrick, lhb	rhb, Hammond
Bell, Twaites, qb	qb, Young
Henderson, s	Swabey
Galloway, rl	rl, Wilson, Church
White, il	rl, McMoran
Harrison, McQuigge, rm	lm, McTeer, Harvey
Dewar, lm	rm, Russell, Hilliard
Gooderham, Elson, ro	ro, Chard, Weeks
Bennett, Scott, lo	ro, Urquhart, Halpenny

Score—Toronto 7, McGill 7. Touchdowns—Jim Sinclair for Toronto; Lovering for McGill. Convert to touchdown—Doherty for McGill. Kick to deadline—Young for McGill. Rouges—Jack Sinclair 2 for Toronto. Referee—Joe O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—Tom Barton, Montreal. Head linesman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont. — Queen's University, last year's Canadian senior intercollegiate rugby champions, remained in the running for this year's title, by defeating Western Ontario here on Nov. 1, by 3 to 0, Carter kicking for three singles, two in the third period and one in the fourth. The game was close throughout and much of the play ranged around center field.

The lines were closely matched and the winners made yards four times to one for the visitors, but most of the gains were on runs around the ends. Western Ontario made a number of gains on plunges through the line, but they were forced to kick on the third down invariably. In the kicking Carter had a big margin on Patterson and when he was within scoring distance of the Western Ontario line he made the most of his opportunities.

The game was far from being a spectacular one, the general run of play being two plunges and a kick. Queen's tackling was better than that of the losers and while the local half backs, Gilmore in particular, were able to run the ball back for good gains after accepting catches, the visitors' rear guards were generally downed in their tracks.

Both teams were prone to fumble, but the winners recovered all but two of theirs while Western lost possession three times in this manner and each of them opened the way for a Queen's score.

For the winners McKelvey was outstanding and he made yards three times on a reverse criss cross that fooled the opposing team entirely. He also was prominent on the defense. Carter kicked well, while Gilmore, Hamlin and Stuart were the best plungers. Elliott, Gourley and Dediana tackled well. Patterson kicked a fair game for the losers, but did not use the judgment of Carter nor did he get the distance. Kennedy was strong all the way, while on the line Quigley and Gugino were outstanding. The summary:

QUEEN'S	WESTERN ONTARIO
McKelvey, fw	fw, Jewell, Dean
Gilmore, Caldwell, rhb	lhb, Kennedy
Carter, Davis, chb	chb, Patterson
Elliott, lhb	rhb, Brown, P. Haugh
Mungovan, qb	qb, C. Haugh
Hastings, Buell, s	s, Ward
Basserman, ri	il, Stull, O'Connor
Nichol, il	ri, Quiggley, M. Valerfiote
Hamlin, Morris, rm	lm, Gugino, Tweedie
Stuart, Sianyar, lm	rm, Bryant
Gourlay, ro	lo, Horton, Young
Dediana, Ralph, lo	ro, McKay, McLaughlin

Score—Queen's 3, Western Ontario 0. Rouges—Carter 3 for Queen's. Referee—D. McCann, Ottawa. Umpire—E. Hobbs, Toronto. Head linesman—R. Flaxten, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

QUIMET AND McPHAIL WIN

Francis D. Quimet, United States amateur golf champion in 1914, and Billy McPhail of the Norfolk Golf Club, Dedham, teamed together on Nov. 2 in an exhibition golf match for the benefit of the Beverly Hospital in Beverly on the North Shore and defeated Tom Mahan, professional at the United Shoe Machinery Golf Club, and John Nies, 1 up. Quimet and McPhail made the turn 1 up.

WESTERN PIPE $1,000,000 ORDER

SAN FRANCISCO—Western Pipe & Steel Co. of California is to receive a $1,000,000 order for 66-inch pipe through the award of a contract of 12 miles of water pipe by Seattle to Queen City Construction Co. Shipments will start immediately.

HOCKEY NOTES

BOSTON BRUINS have not played any pre-season exhibition game at home since the first year of their début, but will do so this year, playing a game at the Boston Garden Nov. 8 against the Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League. The receipts are to be turned over to the Traveler's Aid Society.

Windsor Bulldogs of the International League expect to rebuild their club with the aid of players from the Montreal Maroons. Several amateur players from the Montreal A. A. A., Allan Cup champions of last year, are among those of the Maroons who may go to Windsor.

Minneapolis Millers of the American Hockey Association, and now under new management, have signed six amateur players from Winnipeg hockey teams.

London Tecumsehs of the International circuit will have three members of last year's New York Rangers in their lineup, Leo Reise, veteran defenseman, Leroy Goldsworthy and Leo Quenneville, forwards. London has another veteran defenseman in Clem Loughlin, who, along with Reise, should have all the experience any team could need.

Chicago Black Hawks, like the Boston Bruins, are working out with four forward lines. That is fine while the game calls for such sustained speed, but many believe the time will come when there will be too much speed.

Harry Radley, Ottawa football player and amateur hockey star, has signed with New York Americans.

Rangers may have some trouble securing Gordon Pettinger, brother of Eric, who is with Ottawa. The younger Pettinger is said to have signed with Frank Patrick of Vancouver, but only under condition that he would not be sold to Rangers, and evidently Lester, Ranger manager and brother of Frank, has bought him.

Three members of the Regina Pats, junior amateur champions of Canada last year, have turned professional; Pettinger, said to belong to Rangers, Dave Gilhooley, left wing, who has been signed by Detroit of the N. H. L., and Eddie Wiseman, who has signed with Chicago Shamrocks.

Third Group Class C Series Is Begun

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The third group of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C team championship — the four New Jersey clubs—started its series on Nov. 2 with the newcomer, Essex County Country Club, visiting the Elizabeth Town & County Club, while those rivals of many seasons, Short Hills Club and Montclair Athletic Club, met on the Montclair courts.

Montclair Athletic Club, which has not had a Class C team for several seasons, started well by defeating the visitors from over the Orange mountains, 7 to 0. Elizabeth Town & Country Club lost only one individual match to the invading newcomers.

This group is scheduled for Sunday afternoons, alternate weeks, so as to finish about the same time as the balance of the groups. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Group —First Round

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 7, SHORT HILLS CLUB 0

W. H. Coyle, Montclair, defeated Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills, 15—8.

Robert Sleicher, Montclair, defeated Charles Hurd, Short Hills, 10—15, 15—9, 17—16.

R. C. Wirtz, Montclair, defeated Reynolds Clark, Short Hills, 15—3, 15—7.

F. L. Allen, Montclair, defeated H. D. McKeever, Short Hills, 15—7, 15—5.

E. B. Marshall, Montclair, defeated E. M. Douglas, Short Hills, 15—10, 15—9.

William Behr, Montclair, defeated Wallace Sutphin, Short Hills, 15—6, 7—15, 15—8.

F. L. Glasby, Montclair, defeated E. P. Fields, Short Hills, 15—7, 15—10.

ELIZABETH TOWN & COUNTRY CLUB 6, ESSEX COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB 1

C. E. Cameron, Essex, defeated W. J. Mackey, Elizabeth, 15—4, 15—11.

S. W. Waterbury, Elizabeth, defeated J. C. Thoms, Essex, 8—15, 15—17, 15—5.

Pitzer Miller, Elizabeth, defeated Joseph Scheerer, Essex, 17—16, 7—15, 15—9.

Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth, defeated Philip Scheerer, Essex, 15—11, 15—11.

Henry Landis, Elizabeth, defeated Frank C. Vehslage, Essex, 18—13, 18—17.

Frank J. McCarthy, Elizabeth, defeated Benjamin Shanley, Essex, 15—3, 15—7.

Basil Muldaur, Elizabeth, defeated Donald Murray, Essex, 11—15, 15—7, 15—6.

BALMYBEACH FIRST IN EASTERN SECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—By defeating University of Toronto in a Senior Ontario Rugby Football Union game on Nov. 1 by 22 to 4, Balmybeach of this city clinched the championship of the eastern section of the Senior Ontario Rugby Union, although it still has one game to play.

Hamilton retained the leadership of the western section by defeating Windsor, 14 to 2, while Sarnia remained in the running and eliminated Kitchener by a 25-to-1 victory. In the Interprovincial, the Hamilton Tigers defeated Ottawa, 10 to 1, in the latter's city and kept in front, while Toronto Argonauts defeated Montreal, 5 to 3, and took second place in the standing as well as eliminating Montreal from the championship race.

The standing of the clubs in the two senior Rugby unions in eastern Canada, including games of Nov. 1, is as follows:

INTERPROVINCIAL

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Hamilton	3	1	0	55	7	7
Argonauts	3	0	1	28	20	6
Montreal	2	0	2	34	15	5
Ottawa	0	0	5	6	81	0

ONTARIO—Eastern Section

Balmybeach	3	0	0	56	13	6
Varsity	2	0	2	56	62	4
Camp Borden	0	0	3	29	66	0
Western Section						
Hamilton	4	0	1	60	41	8
Sarnia	3	0	2	65	25	6
Kitchener	2	0	3	34	64	4
Windsor	1	0	4	22	51	2

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Alfred 20, Colgate 35.
Annapolis 18, Maryland 37.
Brown 23, Williams 32.
Cornell 30, Pennsylvania 36, Columbia 72, Dartmouth 72.
Hamilton 21, Rochester 34.
Manhattan 27, Lehigh 28.
Minnesota 21, Northwestern 34.
New Hampshire 30, West Point 34, M. I. T. 70.
New York 18, Carnegie 47.
Rensselaer P. I. 17, C. C. N. Y. 38.
Springfield 20, Middlebury 35.
Syracuse 15, Pittsburgh 40.
Union 15, Dickinson 49.

NEW YORK OFFERS ELEVEN

NEW YORK (AP)—New York University Nov. 3 volunteered the services of its football team for a post-season game for the benefit of the unemployed, the opponent, date and place of the game to be chosen by a committee of city officials and newspaper men. N. Y. U., represented by one of the strongest teams in the East, ends its regular season Nov. 22 against Rutgers and would be in a position to play the benefit game on Thanksgiving Day or on the following Saturday, Nov. 29.

BRITISH 1931 GOLF DATES

ST. ANDREWS, Scot. (AP)—The British amateur golf championship of 1931 will be played at the Royal North Devon Club course of Westward Ho the week beginning May 18 and the open championship on the old course at Carnoustie the week beginning June 1, the Royal and Ancient Club announced Nov. 3. The qualifying rounds of the open will be played at Carnoustie and on the course of the Panmure Club at Barry.

NEW RECORD IN LEAGUE SOCCER

Forty-Four Games in English Race Produce 201 Goals on Nov. 1

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	8	3	1	33	15	20
Aston Villa	8	3	2	30	20	19
Sheffield Wednesday	7	5	1	27	16	19
Derby County	7	4	2	30	18	18
Portsmouth Town	7	4	2	26	19	18
Huddersfield Town	6	4	2	33	23	16
Leicester City	7	2	4	31	28	16
West Ham United	6	3	4	35	30	15
Chelsea	5	3	5	31	19	13
Liverpool	6	1	5	33	27	13
Middlesbrough	5	3	5	28	27	13
Birmingham	3	5	4	23	22	12
Sheffield United	3	6	4	23	23	12
Newcastle United	5	2	6	26	29	12
Manchester City	4	3	6	30	26	11
Bolton Wanderers	4	3	6	18	25	10
Blackpool	4	2	7	27	40	10
Grimsby Town	4	1	8	23	22	9
Blackburn Rovers	3	3	7	27	39	9
Leeds United	4	1	8	28	32	9
Sunderland	2	4	7	22	36	8
Manchester United	1	0	12	14	49	2
SECOND DIVISION						
Everton	9	3	1	36	16	21
Preston N. E.	8	3	2	35	21	19
Burnley	7	4	2	36	28	18
Totten. Hotspurs	8	1	4	39	19	17
W. Bromwich Alb.	7	3	3	34	16	17
Wolverhampton W.	6	5	3	24	21	17
Bury	7	1	5	29	25	15
Southampton	5	5	3	14	15	15
Port Vale Athletic	6	3	5	30	21	14
Bradford City	5	3	5	33	26	13
Stoke City	5	3	6	32	27	13
Oldham Athletic	4	3	6	24	21	11
Notts Forest	4	4	5	29	29	12
Bristol City	5	2	6	16	25	12
Millwall Athletic	5	0	8	26	38	10
Charlton Athletic	4	2	7	20	25	10
Barnsley	4	2	6	12	30	10
Bradford City	4	2	7	14	25	10
Swansea Town	3	4	6	15	26	10
Cardiff City	3	3	6	19	39	9
Plymouth Argyle	3	1	9	17	28	7
Reading	2	1	10	12	29	5
THIRD DIVISION Northern Section						
Lincoln City	10	1	2	29	11	21
Hammere Rovers	9	3	2	39	21	20
Wrexham	8	3	2	35	15	19
Chesterfield	8	3	2	35	16	19
Stockport County	8	2	3	34	20	18
Hull City	7	3	3	27	17	17
Wigan Borough	6	5	3	23	13	17
Gateshead	5	5	3	18	17	15
Carlisle United	7	0	6	27	19	14
Rotherham United	5	3	5	33	29	13
York City	6	1	6	27	26	13
Halifax Town	5	3	5	19	23	13
Rochdale	5	2	6	31	36	12
Crewe Alexandra	6	0	7	23	33	12
Accrington Stanley	5	2	7	29	42	12
Southport	4	3	7	30	22	11
Darlington	4	3	7	22	34	9
Hartlepools United	3	1	8	18	24	7
Doncaster Rovers	2	3	8	15	23	7
Barrow	2	3	9	13	32	7
Nelson	2	3	9	12	33	6
New Brighton	1	3	9	8	29	5
Southern Section						
Notts County	11	3	0	41	13	25
Northampton Town	8	3	1	22	6	21
Torquay United	8	2	4	39	25	18
Brentford	7	4	3	31	22	18
Crystal Palace	7	3	3	44	26	17
Brighton and Hove Albion	5	5	4	19	19	15
Fulham Town	6	3	4	19	25	15
Gillingham	5	4	4	26	18	14
Southend United	6	2	5	28	23	14
Bournemouth	5	4	4	26	24	14
Watford	5	2	5	26	24	12
Coventry City	5	2	5	26	22	12
Swindon Town	4	1	7	27	28	11
Exeter City	4	5	5	25	30	13
Luton Town	4	4	6	21	27	12
Bristol Rovers	4	4	6	22	33	12
Queen's Park Rangers	4	1	8	23	28	9
Clapton Orient	3	3	7	20	29	9
Norwich City	2	4	7	14	28	8
Walsall	3	1	9	27	40	7
Newport	3	1	9	22	38	7
Thames	2	2	9	14	34	6
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION						
Celtic	8	3	1	38	15	19
Partick Thistle	9	1	3	37	17	19
Motherwell	7	6	1	34	17	19
Dundee	9	1	3	28	19	19
Glasgow Rangers	7	3	2	25	12	17
Cowdenbeath	7	1	4	20	17	17
Hearts of Midloth.	7	2	4	29	22	16
Hamilton Acads.	6	3	5	21	16	15
St. Mirren	6	3	3	19	15	15
Greenock Morton	6	1	5	29	26	13
Airdrieonians	5	3	6	20	30	13
Clyde	4	3	6	23	24	11
Kilmarnock	5	1	7	19	22	11
Aberdeen	5	1	8	18	25	11
Queen's Park	4	2	6	20	26	10
Falkirk	4	2	6	24	33	10
Leith	2	4	7	15	23	8
Hibernians	3	1	9	18	31	7
Ayr United	1	3	8	14	31	5
East Fife	1	1	11	14	45	3

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—All scoring records for one afternoon's play in the English Association Football League were shattered Nov. 1 when 44 matches in four divisions produced 201 goals—two in excess of the previous highest aggregate made on Jan. 7, 1928. Five sides, including the champion Sheffield Wednesday, put the ball in the net seven times. Grimsby Town actually rattled up eight points against the redoubtable Leicester City, but the most significant goals of the day were two which brought Manchester United, bottom team in the first division, its initial victory of the season in the thirteenth game, against Birmingham, who last week trounced Chelsea. So at last Manchester United lost its dismal distinction of being the only "big league" side in Britain without a win to its credit.

Notts County, which has been as successful as Manchester United has been otherwise still preserves the cipher in the "lost" column. Notts County, the only side still undefeated this season, leads all the rest in the matter of point scoring with 10 wins and one draw.

The only change in leadership occasioned by games Nov. 1 is in the Scottish League, first division, where Celtic beat the previous pacemaker, Partick Thistle and takes first place by virtue of a superior goal average. Celtics, great Glasgow rivals of the Rangers, usually found at or near the head of affairs, struck a winning vein.

The Celtics rose one place, their position being rather stronger than it might appear owing to the fact they have played a game fewer than Patrick Thistle, Motherwell and Dundee.

CAIN WINS JUNIOR RUN

NEW YORK—Johnny Cain, unattached, led a pack of 78 harriers over the hilly six-mile Inwood Hill Park course Nov. 2 to capture the metropolitan junior cross-country championship, held jointly under the auspices of the Good Shepherd A. C. and the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. Cain negotiated the distance in 34m. 36s. The victor assumed the lead from the sound of the starting pistol, and had little difficulty in winning after pulling away from J. Jerroll Vaughn, New York A. C. representative, at the four-mile point. The finish found Cain about 150 yards to the good, with Vaughn and Rino Fentti, bearing the Finnish-American A. C. emblem, following.

CARLSON RETAINS TITLE

NEW YORK—William Carlson, seven-mile walking champion of the United States, retained his Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union walking title, also at seven miles, when he defeated a field Nov. 2 at Macomb's Dam Park. Carlson, who represents the Finnish-American Athletic Club, turned in the fast time of 54m. 51s. This was better than his last year's figure of 55m. 13 2-5s. Carlson was given good competition by Morris Davis of the Ninety-Second Street Y. M. H. A. and Anthony Podhielski of the New York Athletic Club, who finished second and third, respectively.

PICK-UPS

REPORTS from Philadelphia have it that the Athletics and Phillies will play Sunday baseball in their home parks during 1931. The managements of these two clubs are hoping that this is true. In past seasons it has greatly inconvenienced the two teams while playing a series of games at home not to be able to continue on with the Sunday contest. Many times the Athletics and their opponents found it necessary to engage at Shibe Park on a Saturday and then take a long train ride to another city to play on Sunday, only to return to Philadelphia again on Monday to conclude a short series. Then there is the question of drawing up the schedule. When the two Boston teams, the Braves and Red Sox, also had to go away from their home city to play ball on Sunday, that left an even number of clubs in the same predicament in each league. But now the Boston teams can engage on Sunday and the two Philadelphia clubs cannot, which makes it inconvenient in scheduling. If the new law goes through in the State of Pennsylvania, and it is very probable that it will, it will also allow the Pittsburgh Pirates to take part in Sunday games.

Recently the question arose as to what should be done about the sacrifice fly rule. Both major league presidents, John A. Heydler of the National and Ernest S. Barnard of the American were quoted as being very much against the rule. There are several reasons why the sacrifice fly should be crossed off the rule book. In the first place, a player very rarely, if ever, goes to bat with the intention of hitting a sacrifice fly to the outfield. With a man on third base and less than two men out, the batter is up there to get a hit if he can and make more certain of sending his team mate across the plate. But if by chance he should hit a long fly to the outfield while not being able to connect with a safe hit, he is still given credit for driving the man home. If this rule were not in vogue, it would take a batter who can bunt to get the man home from third on a "squeeze play."

Joe McCarthy, newly appointed manager of the New York Yankees, began the process of making over his new club by getting rid of Bengough and Hargrave, both catchers. The former is a Yankee veteran who was a fairly good receiver, but one that could not be counted on to come through with the base hits. Hargrave is a major league veteran who came to the New York club from the St. Paul American Association team, where he led the circuit in batting in 1929. He also was the National League's leading batter in 1926 while with Cincinnati. It is a question why all of the other major league clubs can let such a man as Hargrave pass on to the minors. Surely there is more than one club that could find room on its roster for a catcher of his experience and batting ability. But it seems that the present-day managers are looking for the younger regulars to do the work behind the plate.

It is being whispered around both Chicago and St. Louis that the National League teams in those cities will have new first basemen in 1931. It is said that Hornsby and Grimm are not at all on friendly terms and that the Cubs' field captain is slated to change uniforms. The same applies to Jim Bottomley of the Cardinals, who made such a poor showing in the recent World Series. Perhaps these two clubs will deal before the season opens. Then again the Braves of Boston are looking for a first baseman who can hit hard. However, it is more than likely that both Grimm and Bottomley will remain where they are at the present time.

The way things stand at the present time, it appears that the Braves will go even higher in the National League race in 1931. Judge Fuchs, president of the Boston club, is doing everything in his power to give Massachusetts city a winning baseball club. Manager Bill McKechnie and Fuchs made their first forward step by dealing with the Cubs and Los Angeles to get Wes Schulmerich, the second highest batter in the coast league last season. The Braves gave a veteran pitcher in Bob Smith and a fine outfielder in Jimmy Welsh and it seems that they are sort of taking a chance on Schulmerich making the grade in the majors. But according to reports from the coast, the young outfielder is even a better prospect than was Berger, whom the Braves brought up at the beginning of 1930. Even if Schulmerich does one half as good as Berger did during his first year up, he will be well worth his price. The Boston club also secured a young pitcher just out of college, who may also help them with more experience behind him.

The Robins are going to prepare for a World Series in 1931 by rebuilding their ball park, Ebbets Field. Between 40,000 and 44,000 spectators will find room inside the park when the alterations have been made.

McGILL WINS FOURTH CONSECUTIVE TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—The McGill University English Rugby fifteen, won the intercollegiate championship for the fourth successive year, by defeating the University of Toronto to the score of 14 to 6. This result was as expected after last week's game, when Varsity managed only to hold McGill to a 3-all draw, in Toronto.

The McGill team showed its superior experience in its greater smoothness and ability, and the red team was at all times in command of the situation. Especially in the backfield was McGill strong, and the local halves were heeling much better than their opponents.

Varsity was strong defensively, but was unable to hold off all McGill attacks. Hart was the outstanding man on the field, and he scored two of McGill's trys. Butterfield managed to convert the first score, but the others went unconverted. Woods and Chalmers also played well for the victors, Crang and Cameron, each of whom scored a try, showed up well for Toronto.

MRS. R. S. TUFTS WINS MID-SOUTH SINGLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst, formerly of Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., scored a 6—3, 6—4 victory over Mrs. Harry Fain of Raleigh, to win the seventh annual mid-South tennis championship singles for women at the Pinehurst Country Club, Nov. 2.

It was Mrs. Tufts' second title win in the tournament this year, she and her brother, Herbert D. Vail of Glen Cove winning the mixed doubles title for the second consecutive year. Mrs. Tufts has now won the mid-South women's singles four times, succeeding Mrs. J. C. Butner of Fort Bragg, who did not defend this year.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Brown 0, Worcester P. I. 0.
Bucknell 2, Gettysburg 2.
Cornell 5, Syracuse 1.
Crescent A. C. 4, Springfield 2.
Harvard 2, Annapolis 1.
Lehigh 6, Delaware 0.
Northeastern 1, Clark 1.
Pennsylvania 3, Haverford 1.
Princeton 3, Penn State 2.
Rensselaer P. I. 3, St. Stephen's 1.
Stevens 4, Wesleyan 3.
Williams 4, Hamilton 2.

TOURISTS LOSE AT LEEDS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Australian women's field hockey players, first such team to tour abroad, were defeated Nov. 1 by 4 goals to 1 at Leeds by a side representing the North of England. Up to the present the visitors have gained only two victories, both in Ireland, one of them over the Irish women's national eleven.

HOCKEY TEAMS PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Jack Adams's Detroit Falcons of the National Hockey League defeated the Detroit Olympics of the International Hockey League, 3 to 0, in the first game of a three-game city championship series here Nov. 2. Close to 7000 fans saw the contest which was as hard played as a regular league affair.

OVER the NET

THE road leading to official open tennis championship tournaments is slowly, but steadily, being built in a natural way. Recently, at the annual meeting of the Professional Lawn Tennis Association of the United States, a discussion relative to the delayed open tournament for the United States revealed, according to a report in Tennis, that team matches between amateur and professional players have many times been held in England and on the continent. Dan Maskell of the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club of Wimbledon, Eng., Roman Najuch of Berlin, Ger., Vincent Richards and Howard O. Kinsey had competed in such matches, a gate being charged. Competitions of this sort were played at Noordwych, Holland, against members of the Holland Davis Cup team; at Prague, Czechoslovakia; Budapest; Copenhagen, Denmark, and in Germany and Japan. The largest attendance was at the Sport Palace, Berlin, in November, 1925, when 11,000

Local Classified

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MARY F. KINGSTON 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6936

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 156 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY High grade colored maids: references. 2382 7th Ave. New York Audubon 2856

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SILVER FOX scarf, worn about five times. $165; Persian lamb collar and cuffs, practically new, $100. Phone Larchmont 2284 (New York City).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

"THE LEDGE"—Comfortable home for those needing rest, care or recreation; on edge of Middlesex Fells Reservation; auto service from station. Melrose 0677-R (Mass.).

HOUSES TO LET

FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Detached, furnished or unfurnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, lavatory, garage; restricted section. SABELL, 856 East 18th Street.

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200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, by-laws; church and lecture work; bookbinding; everything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

PUBLIC NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Minimum Wage

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRMS REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE STATIONERY GOODS AND ENVELOPES DECREE

November 3, 1930

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firms listed below have failed to comply with the decree entered in the Stationery Goods and Envelopes Occupation which became effective January 1st, 1926.

This decree provides a minimum rate of not less than $13.75 a week for employees of ordinary ability; that is, women eighteen years of age or over with twelve months' experience in a particular shop; not less than $12.00 a week for those under eighteen with twelve months' experience; not less than $11.00 a week for beginners over sixteen years; and not less than $9.00 a week for beginners under sixteen.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYERS WHO HAVE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE STATIONERY GOODS AND ENVELOPES OCCUPATION DECREE

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METROPOLITAN LITHOGRAPH & PUBLISHING CO.
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NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 95th—Charming double room, $14; single rooms, clothes closet, running water, $8, $7. Riverside 6176.

NEW YORK CITY, 430 W. 118th (Apt. 75)—Two small outside rooms, $6 and $7; medium sized room $7.50; opposite Columbia; ladies.

NEW YORK CITY, 60 East 94th—Large sunny, attractively furnished room, elevator apartment, kitchen privileges. Tel. Atwater 4712.

NEW YORK CITY, 46 West 96th St., opposite church—Several desirable rooms, single and double, $8 to $12. Tel. Riverside 7938.

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NEW YORK CITY, 504 W. 112th St.—Front room $7.00 and court room $5.50; elevator. Apt. 4-E. Tel. Cathedral 3725.

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CONSCIENTIOUS worker, 28, capable secretary or will give services in exchange good home. DAVID, 1221 Remsen Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK and CARETAKER; last place 4 years; references; go anywhere. Write S. LOWENSTEIN, 729 Third Avenue, New York City, care REILLY, fourth floor.

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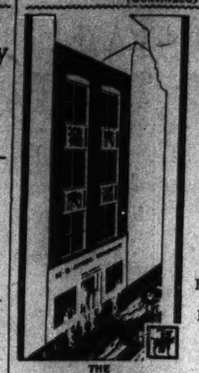

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: CHARLES CARROLL.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An American patriot, statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Born at Annapolis, Charles represented the third generation of the family in Maryland where the Carrolls possessed large estates. Belonging to a leading Roman Catholic family, the youth was educated at a school near Washington until such a time as he should be sent overseas to complete his studies in France. Subsequently he passed five years in London, studying law at the Inner Temple. Returning in 1764 to his native land, he found it just entering upon the struggle for freedom of action which culminated in the War of American Independence.

Charles Carroll threw himself eagerly into the life of those stirring times. Vigorously he resisted the Stamp Act and other abuses; it is supposed to have been upon his advice that the cargo of tea destined for Maryland consumption was set on fire and burned at the water's edge, while a cheering populace looked on from the shore. Carroll was a delegate to that pre-revolutionary convention which met at Annapolis and, in the following summer, Maryland sent him as her delegate to the Continental Congress. During the war he served in Congress as well as upon several important committees. Afterward he sat for several terms both in the State and the United States Senates. After his retirement from public life he was widely revered as the sole survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Nowadays historians deny the story that, as he grasped his pen on Aug. 2, 1776, to affix his name to the momentous document, he added the "of Carrollton" on the suggestion of a bystander who said that King George might not know which Charles Carroll to hang. In that day there were, it is evident, several bearers of the distinguished name; but today the memory of Charles Carroll "of Carrollton" alone lives.

A Word a Day

Eden

The word thus rendered in English is the Hebrew עֵדֶן (pronounced (ay'-den), from a primitive root meaning "to be soft, pleasant," and figuratively, "to live voluptuously."

The name was applied to the first home of Adam, a site which students of the Scriptures, aided by expert archæologists, have been unable to locate, except, to be sure, that the two rivers, the Euphrates and the Hiddekel, or Tigris, are known. Perhaps, as someone has pointed out, it is part of a higher plan that such a place of earthly pleasures and delights should never be found lest the faithful lose their view of the "new heaven and new earth" (Rev. 21).

E'den is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled e'-d'n with the *e* long as in key.

"And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it." (Exodus 2: 15.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

In Lighter Vein

Selling By Smell

Little Priscilla seemed to have difficulties with the word "vinegar." To save her dignity she endeavored to avoid saying the word. But one day she was sent to the grocery to buy more. However, having practiced a good deal on dodging that difficult word, her resourcefulness did not forsake her now. Entering the store, she advanced to the counter, held up the vinegar jar she was carrying, and said determinedly to the clerk:

"Smell that, and give me a quart!"

Confidence

"Mother, have I been a good boy lately?"

"Yes, Bobby, you have been a very good boy."

"And do you trust me, Mother?"

"Why, of course I trust you, Son."

"Then why do you go on hiding the jam?"—*Capper's Farmer.*

Passing Show

Town-Girl Visitor: "Look here, Mrs. Giles, when I went up to my bedroom just now three little pigs came from under my bed and ran out."

Mrs. Giles: "Don't worry, my dear, they're a bit shy at first, but they'll soon get used to you."

Reforestation

The woman was telling her friends how she had corrected her husband of making risky stock speculations by insisting that he plant a tree for each bad stock he bought.

Another in the group, also a married woman, turned and glanced at her husband. "Just think what a forest we would have now!"

Advertising Hint

While Mark Twain was editor of a Missouri paper, a subscriber wrote to him saying he had found a spider in his paper, and asked Mark what it signified. The following was the reply:

"Old Subscriber: Finding a spider in your paper was neither good luck nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door, and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterward."—*Wallace's Farmer.*

Passing Show

Prospective Lodger: "The bedroom is all right, only the ceiling seems a bit low."

Landlady: "But you don't sleep standing up, do you?"

A Quotation for Today

HARSH counsels have no effect; they are like hammers which are always repulsed by the anvil.—HELVETIUS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Greater Gift

Seattle, Wash.

LITTLE eight-year-old Howard obtained his parents' consent to visit Grandmother. Father gave him a dollar and a few cents to use as he wished during his stay.

As the time for returning home approached, Howard went shopping, his purse still containing the full amount.

After a couple of hours he returned, his face beaming with joy, the shopping tour a complete success.

"Grandmother, look!" he exclaimed, "I bought something for Father, Mother, and little Junior, and for my teacher and Mr. and Mrs. B——, and this is for you."

The little purse was empty, but the greater gift was Howard's—the joy of giving.

She Had Something to Share

AN INCIDENT strangely reminds of what we read about Sir Charles Napier's steady courage in the presence of wild animals, is related from Le Cannet, France, by Mrs. L. F. G. C. A little child had eaten her apple, but wished to share what was left with some rabbits in an adjoining backyard. But the rabbits were guarded by a large dog which was chained to their hutch. The child, nevertheless, made straight for the rabbits. Instantly the big dog bristled and growled at her approach. Without the slightest sign of fear she stamped her little foot and imperiously ordered the brute to be silent. And the terror of the neighborhood just crept into his kennel and lay down. (P. S. The rabbits enjoyed the core!)

Odds and Ends

"V. C."

The Victoria Cross, a bronze Maltese cross bearing the words, "For Valour," was constituted in 1856 and was first bestowed by Queen Victoria the following year, at the close of the Crimean War, as an order of merit for the army and navy.

What Price War

The four great British warships, the Revenge, Renown, Rodney and Nelson, cost that country the sum of $197,000,000.

Picture Stamps

Picturesque bits of French scenery, such as the famous Pont du Gard, are being used on stamps of various denominations by the French Government.

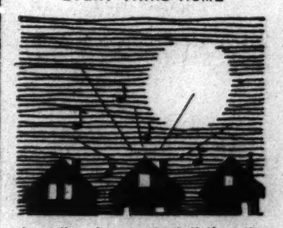
Soil Erosion

Through erosion, the soil in certain parts of Kansas has lost from eight to 40 inches since it was cleared for agricultural purposes 40 years ago.

Lumbering Note

By cutting only trees 12 inches or more in diameter, it is estimated that forests in the Great Lakes region of the United States will produce stands of merchantable lumber every 25 or 30 years.

EVERY THIRD HOME



According to recent statistics, there is a radio set in every third house in America.

Albany

Albany, ancient name of the Scottish Highlands, dates back to the year 1398, when the title, Duke of Albany, was conferred on the brother of the King.

Wild Life Reservations

There are almost 10,000,000 acres of wild life reservations under the National Parks Service of the United States, and under the National Forest Service almost 1,500,000 acres more.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss got a bone for me at the butcher shop today—
And it was so large he could hardly carry it—
But he finally got it home and I was just getting ready to pounce on it—
When suddenly I woke up—
And discovered it was all a dream!—Oh, shucks—

Brevities

Humorist: "Keen animosity is often displayed toward the man at the top of the ladder by those beneath him," says a business man. Especially if he is one of those rather careless house painters.

Detroit News: A press service photograph shows a football eleven of vaudeville midgets. In the summer vacation, we suppose, they keep in condition by delivering ice cubes.

Pathfinder: The reason why it is so hard for college graduates to find jobs is because most firms already have presidents and general managers!

Passing Show: "Trains are once again to the fore," says a fashion writer. Though not professing to understand these things, I quite imagined they had always previously been behind.

Detroit News: Back home in the old days a magician was a chap who could light a carbide auto lamp in a high wind on a country road.

Newark Evening News: After they have perfected the process of making rubber from potatoes, maybe the scientists can do something with restaurant pie crusts.

New York Post: It must be quite a pleasant surprise to find money in an old vest at this time of year. It might even be a little fun to find an old vest.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Important Mr. Jones

WHAT John Jones does makes his nation. Or, as Prof. Harold D. Laswell puts it in his new book, "This event, when distributed with sufficient frequency among the individuals who occupy a given territory during a specified time period, defines the state, which is thus a manifold of events." Or, as anybody else might say, it is the individual leaves of the trees that furnish the forest canopy and the single drops of water in the ocean that build the sea, and not vice versa.

What John Jones does is therefore of immense importance. Jones may suppose his event, his leaf, his drop, or for that matter his vote, doesn't count. But in the aggregate it determines national policy. It makes the state.

At this moment in America it is particularly important what Jones thinks and does relative to prohibition. Jones is making history and affecting the world's career and shaping countless homes of the future by what he does today with the drink question. If Jones patronizes the bootlegger or takes a "social" glass, he is turning the United States back into the alcohol era. If Jones takes his stand for freedom from liquor, he is heading the state toward that goal. The nation is what Jones makes it. And each of us is Jones.

Where Are New Markets?

AN ECONOMIC axiom which has never been appreciated as it deserves is that new markets are only to be found in the augmented purchasing capacity of a community. It does not matter whether those markets are at home or abroad. It does not matter whether they are near or far. It does not matter whether they are among primitive or highly civilized peoples. Markets can only be increased if purchasing power is increased, and the increase of purchasing power automatically opens up new markets.

Colonial expansion, which in earlier centuries transformed the conditions of the world, was based upon the necessities of trading; and the effort of colonial expansion was directed toward the raising of the standard of living in the colonial territories and in the home countries. The search for markets was determined by an improvement in production, and in its turn determined an improvement in consumption.

But these markets can be found at home as well as abroad, on condition that there is a constant raising of the standard of living. In the first industrial age, the home markets expanded as the overseas markets expanded. It could not be otherwise. Yet the United States, in the second industrial age, seemed more consciously to apply itself to the exploitation of home markets. The producers in other countries had not been the main consumers. They were a proletariat cut off, as it were, from their own products. The theory of high wages coupled with the theory of low costs is distinctly American, though it had been inevitably practiced in some measure before America began to see its implications. If the general public is well paid, it provides at home a market for mass production.

In Great Britain at this time, as indeed in most of the European countries, the need of new markets is urgently felt. Potential production has outstripped consumption on the old basis and the former outlet of colonial expansion is relatively restricted. It is beginning to be seen that some of these new markets can be found, whether within or outside the Empire, by the increase of the purchasing power of the common citizen. Higher standards are equivalent to greater markets.

It is seen, too, that the problem for Europe is to bring up the standard of living in the more backward countries of the Continent, which are chiefly agricultural, to the level of the more advanced countries of the Continent, which are chiefly industrial. The agricultural countries by up-to-date methods could produce twice as much. They would be accordingly enriched. They would therefore be able to absorb twice as much of the products of industrial Europe. This should by no means be to the detriment of the United States and similar nations; for Europe, of course, cannot remain, and does not desire to remain, exclusively European. But if indeed higher standards can be achieved in southern and eastern Europe, then the European economic problem will be virtually solved.

In short, the validity of the economic doctrine that new markets are to be found by the raising of the standard of living holds important significance in application to actual cases.

Cultivating a Peace Mentality

IN THE opinion of Miss Jane Addams, as recently expressed in an address before a gathering of young women in Chicago, there must be more definite action toward cultivating a peace mentality for the world. As a step in advance, there must be demanded and cultivated a wiser dependence upon political security, in place of the age-long habit of dependence upon military security, a security, indeed, which history would recommend calling by a less deceptive name.

Already there are evidences that this ideal is looked upon with wide favor, the view, moreover, being accompanied with much honest endeavor to get it firmly planted in public opinion; for only in the awakening consciousness of the individuals comprising the masses can the hope of peace be brought to fruition, through the medium of understanding, instead of being travestied, as in the past, with instruments of hate and force.

With the advancing recognition of the immense power and possibilities inherent in a peace mentality, there would unfold as one of its elements a truer sense of justice, through which to enforce peace ideals and defeat the antagonisms arising, many times, out of nothing more substantial than a simple lack of understanding.

In all of these hopes for the world's weal, Miss Addams moves with a constantly increasing company of clear and earnest thinkers. The accomplishment of these longed-for ends will require, as she said in effect, all the efficiency attainable by what she terms the post-war generation; it will demand of it a deep respect for the wisdom already garnered by its predecessors out of experience, a confirmation and fulfillment of the good already proved true; it will call for a keenness to utilize aright the new dynamic of constantly unfolding knowledge. There is hope that the generation now approaching the assumption of its public duties will fulfill its task. This view is strengthened by the evidence of eagerness with which the maturer thought of the day encourages youth toward organizing itself for wider participation in the vital concerns of life, and in the earnestness with which youth is undertaking these initiatory steps toward a wider service to mankind.

With tremendous responsibilities, opportunities and possibilities facing modern civilization, it is cheering to note every least sign betokening a demand for the cultivation of a peace mentality for the world. That youth is taking its share in this demand is observable in the fact that Miss Addams could find an audience for her so sober thesis in a Girls' Friendly Society, in convention.

Patiently Filling the Bread Basket

WHILE much has been done in the United States in recent years to help the farmer, even more discussion is necessary to illumine the way to a satisfactory solution of the problems of an indispensable industry. It is for this reason that The Christian Science Monitor today begins the publication of a series of six special articles written by a number of experts on agriculture.

Perhaps no "simple" industry has more complex problems than farming. It is to these problems that the articles are addressed. They are keyed to answer a question submitted to men from the East, West, North and South:

"How Is Farm Relief Working Out?"

The answers are freighted with a wealth of pertinent material. They tell graphically how the Agricultural Marketing Act has helped. They frankly point out shortcomings. They voice earnest hopes. They give the public new food for thought.

Just as an indication of the interesting character of the articles, we might mention the encouraging and astonishing statement by one authority who says, "Notwithstanding the drought and low prices, the future of agriculture in America was never brighter than it is today."

And why should not the future be bright for the farmer, who has never failed humanity in war or peace, in hard times or good times? He does not ask for the fabulous profits exacted by some. All he seeks is a fair return for his labor and skill. Undoubtedly one reason why he has not received the reward that is justly his is because the beneficiaries have not yet fully understood the value of the service rendered.

In the early days of American colonization Capt. John Smith is reported to have said, "He that will not work shall not eat." The modern farmer might adapt this edict and say, "He that will not pay shall not eat." Instead, however, he holds his hand to the plow and looks ahead hopefully and patiently.

Saving One's Legs

A YOUNG man had just won an important race, bringing credit to himself and honor to his school. Amid the cheering of the crowd the judges made ready for the bestowing of the prize cup. With difficulty order was restored, for the winner's fellow-students were already organizing a snake-dance around the field. Finally one of the officials shouted out a speech of presentation in which he pointed out that modern youth was not only fast-running, but clean-living, and highly praised the one who had won the prize.

As the cup was handed over into the youth's hands there went up cries of "Speech! Speech!" And the hubbub broke out anew. Meanwhile the lad was able to collect his thoughts and, of course, to catch his breath. Then he stepped up on a bench—there came an abrupt and eager hush!

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have won this cup by the use of my legs. I trust I may never lose the use of my legs by the use of this cup." Was there ever a neater temperance speech?

New Entente in British Industry

RATHER naturally the aspect of the proposals of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the Federation of British Industries, which has attracted most immediate attention, is the recommendation for establishment of suitable machinery to bring together the various parts of the British Empire into closer economic relationship.

But the memorandum contains another point of perhaps even greater interest, which in time to come may cause it to be regarded as a historic document. For this is the first occasion on which a body "representative of the British trade union movement and the Federation of British Industries has submitted joint recommendations on a question which, on the eve of the Imperial Economic Conference, is of the first importance." It thus definitely marks the close of one era in British industrial history, and the opening of another and a better.

In the early days of the nineteenth century the young trade union movement was opposed by bitter repressive legislation, and the natural result of this was that, when the unions finally won through to a position of strength, they adopted an attitude of hostility to the employing class, which they maintained until the climax of the general strike in 1926 revealed to both sides the folly of the course they were pursuing. The way to a better management of national industrial affairs was then shown through the beginning of the Melchett-Turner negotiations, which have now brought about the happy result that, for the first time in history, the representatives of both workers and employers find themselves able to join each other officially in advocating a decisive policy on an economic matter of the greatest moment.

In estimating the prospects of British prosperity great weight should be attached to this manifestation of the coming of a new temper in industry. No business can be expected to flourish to the full if both the principal partners to it regard each other with suspicion and distrust. That is the condition to which an end is now being put in British industry. From the new policy of agreement and coöperation great benefit to all classes of the community is to be expected.

Furs "Uncruelly Obtained"

WHILE Massachusetts is preparing to vote on a "humane trapping act," a spirited discussion is going on in the columns of the London Spectator as to the practicability of adopting a label for furs attesting that they have been "uncruelly obtained."

These and other anti-steel trap movements surely testify to a humanitarian point of view widely shared by civilized peoples. Though furs may continue to be worn for some time, it does not seem too sentimentally sanguine to believe that the wearers will feel better clothed in garments untainted by the mark of heedless cruelty.

In the discussions of ways and means, however, it seems unfortunate that the animals themselves have no voice. If Brer Fox and Jimmie Raccoon and Willie Mink could be consulted, trappers and fur farmer alike might learn, perhaps to their surprise, that fur bearers as well as fur dealers prefer to keep their own skins. Undoubtedly, if animals could express their preference as to the sort of trap in which they should be taken, the emphatic chorus would be: "No trap at all."

It seems that the least that might be done to attest society's civilized state would be to demand that its toll on the furry kingdom be taken in a manner as far removed from the barbaric as possible. Advocates of the proposed law in Massachusetts say the humane trapping act will accomplish this. Opponents, on the other hand, say its passage will tend to leave farms open to the incursions of predatory animals, and that there are no truly "humane" traps. The response to this usually is that the provisions of the law permit the farmer to protect his property, and that there are several types of traps which would qualify under the requirement of the proposed Massachusetts act that only traps shall be used which are "designed to kill the animal at once or take it alive unhurt."

Proponents of humaneness in the procuring of furs are pursuing different methods in Old England and in New England, but, while in one case they may seek first the label—"uncruelly obtained"—and then the legislation to back it up, perhaps in the other case they may get first the legislation and then the label.

The Future of National Talkies

THE talkies are reaching an interesting stage in their development. It is apparent that, the novelty of talking pictures now having worn off, the barrier of language is steadily depriving British and American films of their audiences in non-English-speaking countries. The method of simultaneous production of the same film in several tongues has proved too expensive a measure for offsetting this tendency, and the net result of the situation at present is that, in South America, in Europe to some extent, and elsewhere, the silent picture is enjoying a considerable revival of popularity.

It is not to be expected that the silent picture will again achieve a monopoly of the screen. A more probable outcome of today's conditions is the rapid development of the national talkie, each country producing in its own studios the films its people will want to see and hear. This means, of course, that the talkies of the future will very likely be made on a less lavish scale and at less expense than in the past, since the old potential international market is decreasing, and with it something of the extravagant wealth of the screen. This may be altogether to the good. A temptation into which the films have often fallen has been to use expensive spectacular effects to cover up a lack of ideas. The fact that in future producers are likely to have to rely more on meaning than on money if their films are to appeal to the public should be beneficial in its effect.

Moreover, now that the economic hold of the American picture on world markets is to some extent loosened, the situation offers a unique opportunity for the nations of continental Europe to show what they can achieve in film expression. It has long been felt among European producers that the practical monopoly of public favor which the American film has enjoyed has not been entirely due to intrinsic superiority over European pictures.

Now, however, each national film-producing unit will have in its own people a more or less assured market, and every country will therefore have the opportunity to prove its merit in the making of films.

Editorial Notes

While the proposed peace garden at some point on the boundary between Canada and the United States would contain flowers of all the states and provinces, its most appropriate plant might well be an ever-thriving olive.

Dartmouth dropped eleven freshmen last year, but from the part this year's sophomores have played in its football success it apparently did not drop the freshman eleven.

An elevator ride in the new building in New York City which stretches 1030 feet above the sidewalk must be the longest free ride in that city.

The Meaning of Cecil Sharp House

IT WAS on a summer day, with a blazing sun pouring through the wide windows of the beautiful great hall, that a former Minister of Education officially opened the Cecil Sharp House in northwest London. Tributes were given by speakers famous in the modern England of music and art and letters, who had been personal friends of Cecil Sharp; and a musical dedication was sung by the English Singers who sat above in the musicians' gallery, a little corner of the house which is specially dedicated to the memory of the folk dancers and musicians of all time, including those of the present day who were also members of the English Folk Dance Society.

But impressive as this ceremony was, shared by some hundreds of folk dancers and others who had subscribed to the fund that made the erection of the building possible, anyone who strayed, a few weeks afterward, into the country dance party that was held there toward the end of the summer session, might have felt that perhaps this later occasion, on which the members of the society played the host to the men who had actually built the house, was the more characteristic of the movement it represents and of the musician whose memory it enshrines.

* * *

Here they all were with their wives—plasterers, bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, and the rest; and among them moved the architect whose plans they had faithfully followed, and the master builder who had directed their labors. These were the direct descendants of the folk who through the ages had made and preserved the music and dance of which this new house is to be a center of activity; and those present who had known Cecil Sharp knew also how much he would have liked them to be there. For they were the expression of his belief that in every one there is a latent artistic power ready to be set free; indeed, it was by holding this faith that he had succeeded in giving back to the people their own music and their own dances.

"I was born in Earsdon," said one of the men proudly, after a performance in their honor of a sword dance which is danced traditionally in this Northumberland village by a team of miners annually at the New Year. Others of the guests remembered seeing in their youth a morris dance belonging to their part of the country, or had even taken part in "The Triumph," or some other of the old country dances in which they were now invited to join on the floor they had helped to lay.

Cecil Sharp House is a beautiful achievement in itself, depending for its quality upon exactness of line and proportion, rather than richness of ornament and detail. But it is, of course, as a symbol of something deep in English life and English culture that its real value is to be sought. Six years ago, after the passing of the man it commemorates, his friends and followers met and determined to raise a fund to carry out his dream of establishing a center for the folk-dance and folk-music movement that should serve this cause not only in his own country, but throughout the world.

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There was to be a hall in his memory, as well as a library to hold the books he left to the society, and a museum, the money for which he also left, for the ancient pipes and tabors and baldricks and other antiquities in connection with the dance; and of course there must be classrooms for dance students, and offices for the director and staff.

Well, after six years of endeavor, it is all there, built up with the pennies of the poorest and the checks of the rich, with the dollars that came from America; and standing for much more than the original subscribers ever envisaged as within rapid achievement. For, since that first little meeting of intimates, the fame of Cecil Sharp and the English folk-dance movement has gone round the world. In every country where people cherish and perform their folk possessions people know his name.

And in Great Britain the movement has long outgrown the confines of a fashion or fad of the moment. In every rank of society and in every kind of surrounding, English folk dances are now danced, not as a performance (except on special occasions), but as a matter of course. If at a summer festival in the countryside, or in a London ballroom, the tune of "Bonnets so Blue," or "Hey, Boys, Up Go We!" or any other of the well-known country dances, is heard, there will generally be found a sufficient number of persons present to join in a "long ways for as many as will," or to form a set for a round or square like "Newcastle" and "Sage Leaf."

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Folk dancing is no longer the self-conscious diversion of the very few (if indeed it ever was); it is the natural amusement of the English people, handed back to them, after a period during which it had been forgotten, just in time to save it from total loss and oblivion.

All over the country, apart from the traditional performances of certain processional, sword and morris dances, each at its own season and in its own locality, such as the Helston Furry Dance in Cornwall in May, or the Horn Dance in Staffordshire in September, men and women now gather in their hundreds, and sometimes in their thousands, to dance the social country dances which are performed in couples as Jane Austen, Horace Walpole, Dickens and Thomas Hardy danced them.

You may see the dances in historic surroundings, as in Blenheim Park, the seat of the Marlboroughs, or on the village green; and in large ballrooms, village schoolrooms; or in Hyde Park, on Hampstead Heath, or the sands of Blackpool. If anybody still thinks that the English people are by nature aristocratic, divided into castes, the direct retort may be found in the folk-dance movement where all ranks meet and forget their differences, whatever these may be.

The society itself stands for the strict maintenance of the English folk tradition; for collecting what English dances and songs can still be found here, or in the Dominions, or in America; for encouraging their traditional performance and reviving it wherever possible; and for teaching them as an art and a recreation to all who want to learn. It holds vacation schools three times a year.

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It has branches all over England as well as in London, and some in the United States, where Cecil Sharp went to arouse interest in his ideas. It was in Kentucky that he found the famous Running Set, and, elsewhere in the Appalachian Mountains, some 1500 old folk songs, that the English settlers took out there and preserved at a time when they were still being performed in their own country. For though he was not first in the field with regard to folk songs, as he was in the case of the folk dance, Cecil Sharp was responsible for collecting and popularizing a larger number of the former; and folk singing has its important place in the work of the E. F. D. S. and of Cecil Sharp House.

No movement that is truly national can fail to be international in its repercussions; for the best in every country must possess that universal quality that knows no nationality. Folklore in any form is the obvious expression of that quality. That is why Cecil Sharp House has a significance far outdistancing the limitations of brick walls or even national boundaries.

Every day visitors go to consult the books in its beautiful library, or to look at the classes, or take part in them, or to consult the director or his colleagues about some point concerning folk dance and song in this or that country. Many of these visitors come from other parts of the Empire, many from America and some from European countries.

Cecil Sharp House is more than a home for English folk dance and song; it is a center for national and international culture as expressed in English folk dance and song, and so it carries on the work of the man whose name it bears.

E. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

Soviet Union Celebrates

ON SEPTEMBER 30 and October 1, red flags were flying from every house in Moscow. Flags and streamers decorated factories and government buildings. The Soviet Union was celebrating the successful completion of the second year of the "Piatilietka," or five-year plan, and the beginning of a new economic period. The red streamers told in bold letters of the achievements of the factory or institution during the past year, in black letters of the shortcomings or the failure to fulfill the plan. October 1 was declared to be a special holiday of the "shock brigadier." On this day members of the "shock brigades," of whom there are over a million among industrial workers, were to work with double energy in order to raise their productivity and help carry out the factory's program of production. A special fund of 80,000,000 rubles was set aside to reward the best factories and the "brigadiers" who distinguished themselves for their zeal. To these factories were awarded large sums of money for the building of houses for workers, clubs, restaurants, while workers were given vacations in rest homes, trips in the Soviet Union and abroad; and what perhaps was appreciated most, the possibility to buy clothes, shoes, and household articles, of which there is acute shortage in the U. S. S. R.

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Soviet Women To the Fore

More and more women are beginning to occupy responsible posts in the Soviet Union. They serve as presidents of soviets, judges, managers of factories and trusts. Now women are making their way into the Red Army. This year a great many military courses for women will be opened. Women will be trained to work as field telephone, telegraph and radio operators, also as administrators and economic supervisors. Elementary courses preparing women for entrance into these military schools are to open soon.

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The Shortage of Footwear

One has become very foot conscious in Moscow. People no longer look so much at your hat or your dress, but at your feet, to see what shoes, if any, you are wearing. The writer recently had a pair of ordinary heavy walking shoes sent from Germany. In any other capital the shoes would have passed quite unnoticed. But here, several strangers stopped in the street and asked the wearer where the shoes were bought. The trouble is that there is an acute shortage here of every kind of footwear. This year some 62,000,000 pairs of shoes were manufactured, which is less than one pair of shoes for two pairs of feet. For some time no shoes were sold at the Moscow stores. Now every Muscovite is promised a pair of shoes by January 1. Meanwhile, on the private market, boots are 100 to 120 rubles a pair. There are daily long queues in front of the state shoe repairing shops, but only people with special orders can go there. Private shoemakers charge from 20 to 25 rubles for resoling a pair of shoes. It is not rare in Moscow to see on a clear day people walking in house slippers or rubber overshoes.

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Training Future Diplomats

In view of the increased number of Soviet representatives abroad who refuse to return to the U. S. S. R., the Soviet Government is anxious to take politically reliable workers and Communists and train them for diplomatic posts. In the "Moscow Institute of the East" future diplomats, economists, social workers are trained for work in the countries of the East and the Near East. This institute is being sharply criticized now. It is accused of not studying with sufficient thoroughness the revolutionary movements in the East. "The revolution in China, India and Indo-China pass by the institute," is the complaint. The literature and textbooks used there are said to be not entirely Marxian in character and, altogether, the institute is accused of not training the future diplomats in strictly orthodox Marxian manner.

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American Schools Scrutinized

Z. I. Chudnitzkaia, who has been sent by the Commissariat for Education for a year's study in the United States, recently returned to Moscow and lectured before a large audience of Soviet educators on her impressions of American schools. She said she was most impressed by the following: The division of the American schools into those meant for the general public and those destined for the limited circle of the children of the rich; the nonexistence of general obligatory education, as many children in the southern states remain outside the school doors; the effort to inculcate mechanical habits instead of doing conscious, original work; and, finally, the fact that in most mental exercises speed alone is aimed at, children not receiving the opportunity for independent thinking.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

An Obsolete Classification

THE 1930 government census does not classify saloonkeepers. This is the first time in history there is no such classification. In the 1920 census, which was taken after war-time prohibition went into effect, 17,313 men and 523 women were listed as saloonkeepers.

In 1910, the last census of the open saloon period, there were 86,724 men and 1491 women listed as saloonkeepers.—*The American Issue.*